FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the Fourth Maine Congressional district unanimously nominated General Samuel F. Hersey for Congressional Representative, and Mordeca Michaell, of Denver, for Presidential Elector. Speeches were made by General Hersey and others, including Hon. J. H. Rice, who has been claimed as a supporter of Greeley and Brown, but came out squarely for Grant and Wilson.

The Florida Conservative State Convention organized yesterday. Bloxham is the favorite for Governor.

Senator Conkling, at Glen Falls, N. Y., last night addressed one of the largest in-door political meetings ever held there.

The Republicans of the Fifth Michigan district unanimously nominated Hon. W. D. Foster as Representative to Congress for that district,

The Tammany Hall organizations acting in concert with it, met last evening and appointed a committee of twenty-one to arrange for a mass meeting to endorse the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. It was decided to hold a mass meeting on September 12, one week after the Syracuse Convention.

Dr. George B. Loring has accepted an invitation to preside at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Worcester.

The Conservatives of the Third Virginia district nominated George D. Wise for Congress. Wise is the present Commonwealth's Attorney for Richmond.

John A. Kasson was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Iowa District, the vote standing fifty for Kasson and twenty for Maxwell.

A Washington City dispatch says that a report was received there that the Secretary of State of North Carolina will give the certificate of election to the Governorship to Merrimon, Democrat, instead of Caldwell, on account of alleged irregularities. This report, however, is not confirmed by dispatches from Raleigh.

Wm. H. Kemble, of the Republican National Executive Committee, stated in New York that a letter had been received in Philadelphia from Gov. Curtin, announcing his intention of returning in September and stumping the State of Pennsylvania for Grant.

The New York *World* says: The Convention called to meet at Syracuse on the 4th of September will be distinctively Democratic, and only men of unquestioned integrity and spotless honor are to be placed upon the ticket. It must be boldly declared, it says, that there is no connection of the party with the demolished ring.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers have declared that the Chairman, Mr. Puett, cannot reassemble the Columbus Convention, as he has gone over to the Greeley party. They sustain the call for the Convention in Philadelphia August 22d.

At the Delaware Democratic State Convention at Dover, an electoral ticket was formed. Custus W. Wright was nominated for Congress. The proceedings became boisterous on a proposition made to endorse Greeley. The committee reported a resolution approving Greeley in a qualified manner; but it and a substitute to much stronger language was tabled. No resolutions were adopted.

The Liberal colored Republicans of Massachusetts have issued an address to the voters of that State.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the First West Virginia District, Mr. Hanson Criswell, has withdrawn from the contest, leaving the field to two Democratic candidates, one a Greeley man and the other anti-Greeley. The Republicans will support Mr. Davis, the anti-Greeley candidate, and his election is regarded as certain.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, having been cited as an opponent of Grant, writes to the New York *Independent*: "The choice is between the Republican party of the last fifteen years and the party which in four Presidential elections has been its antagonist. We shall decline ourselves grossly if we try to believe that the candidates of the Baltimore convention are to be elected by a new party, with pure and disinterested patriots for managers; or that the Democratic party has been regenerated, and on its return to power will be found to have a new heart and a new spirit."

And now Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, also reported "for Greeley," likewise declares he is not, and makes a speech for Grant and Wilson, wherein he goes for Horace in the sense sinister. The next.

The Chicago *Times* has received a portrait of Mr. Greeley. The *Times* says: "Beneath the portrait is the signature: 'Yours for financial arnica and isosceles triangles. Horacee Eveelley, Chobtuqua, N. Y., June 30, 1872.'"

Mr. John Quincy Adams' position on the national question is understood to be this: He cannot vote for Grant, and he will not vote for Greeley. Mr. Henry M. Paine illustrates his position, and that of Mr. Adams and others as well by a story. When he was a young man it was the annual custom of the Indians to visit his native town, and they invariably celebrated the occasion by getting exceedingly drunk. But they always left one or two sober ones behind to take care of the canoes. So in this instance, the Democratic party, having gone on a fearful and wonderful spree, himself and a few more have been left behind with the canoes, which he hopes will prove useful again after the craze is over.

Great activity exists among Republicans everywhere. During the past ten days the Republican committees at Washington have had ample proof of a great revival of party feeling and earnestness. Never before since the party organized has there been more vigor displayed so early in the campaign. The call for documents is immense; not less than three millions have been distributed from the capital, nearly as many as were printed and circulated throughout the campaign of 1868. Clubs are forming by the hundreds every week, especially in the West. Two recent instances will show the enthusiasm: Lawrence, Kansas, is generally the first seat of all political questions in that State. Last week a call for a Grant and Wilson meeting was circulated, and in two days over seven hundred names were attached. In Columbus, Ohio, over seventeen hundred names are enrolled in the Tanner clubs, consisting of four battalions, each one having four companies. The largest number enrolled in 1868 was only eight hundred.

On the same day that Judge Black's letter, in support of Greeley and Brown, appeared in Baltimore, the Judge in conversation said that he only took this step as the smaller of two evils; that he would have preferred to fight it out for a few years longer, but his party had decided and he must yield. He further said that he supposed they were committed for four years to negro suffrage, but the time would surely come when that farce would be ended, and this Government would again pass entirely under control of the Caucassian.

Colonel L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veteran's National Committee, is kept busily employed in answering letters from discharged soldiers and citizens from all parts of the Union. The Convention at Pittsburgh on September 17 is expected to be the largest reunion of soldiers held in this country since the close of the war. The Convention is expected to demonstrate by the character of the men who will be present, that the defenders of their country in time of war, are its best citizens in every walk of life now that the war is over; and they believe that Gen. Grant, a representative of their class, is the best man to rule the country for which they gave up home, comfort and happiness, and risked their lives to save. The Convention is expected to be a second edition of the Philadelphia Convention, only even more enthusiastic than that.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in Convention in Cincinnati yesterday, to nominate two Congressional candidates and candidates for seven county officers. A division of officers was made by giving the Liberal Republicans the Congressman of the second district, the Presidential elector of the first, District Probate Judge, County Surveyor, and Director of County Infirmary. The Democrats nominated for the other offices. The nominations are: for Congress from first district, long term, Milton Taylor, for the short term, O. J. Doods, both Democrats; for Congress from second district, Gen. H. B. Banning.

Col D. P. Penn, the Liberal nominee for Governor of Louisiana, was in command of the Seventh Louisiana (Confederate) Regiment, and is the owner of several plantations in Tensas parish, and at present a cotton-factor at New Orleans.

A Frog in a Man's Stomach.

A correspondent of the Bangor *Commercial*, writing from Hudson, Maine, says:

"An incident of a marvelous nature transpired in our village last night. An aged man, Mr. Jonathan James, has been in very poor health for more than twenty years; suffering from a peculiar and embarrassing cough, which nearly prostrates him every night, usually before retiring; but last night it did not attack him until near ly eleven o'clock, when a hard lump came up his throat, nearly strangling him in his efforts to dislodge it, and which examination this morning proved to be a perfect frog, the body and head from the end of the nose measuring one inch, the legs, though not measured, are fully one and a half inches in length. After the coughing fit the old man lay down and slept soundly till morning—a thing he has not been able to do in a long time. To-day he finds that peculiar fluttering sensation and distressful feeling at the stomach has left him. His age is nearly seventy-nine years."

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Harvest—Picnic of Pittsburghers—A New Private Race Course and Park—Pittsburgh Enterprise—A Rival to Cresson Proposed—Heavy Operations in Coal Lands—Look to Your Mills—Political Notes, etc.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. VINCENT'S, August 13, 1872.

The crops are pretty well gathered in and prove eminently satisfactory to the tillers of the soil. Apples will be unprecedently plenty, and farmers predict that they will have almost to resort to feeding their hogs with the surplus after the market demand shall be supplied at low prices. God has truly favored on our county this year, for greater happiness and prosperity it never did enjoy.

AFTER WORK, THEN PLAY.

Harvest home picnics are now the order of the day. A large one is to be held near Greensburg shortly. These are generally very enjoyable affairs in this great county, which, in agricultural, importance and perfection, ranks second only to Lancaster in our Commonwealth, and her farmers are second to none in thrift, industry, economy and practical intelligence.

THE ARDARY PIC-NIC.

On Saturday last a grand pic-nic was held at Mr. Frank Ardary's grove, a beautiful neck of the woods about a mile from Latrobe. A special train of seven cars came up loaded with invited guests from Pittsburgh and immediate points along the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was under the charge of J. McCreighton, Esq., who of course managed well and faithfully to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of the many ladies and gentlemen aboard. The party was accompanied by the celebrated Great Western Band. Unfortunately for the success and pleasure of the occasion, a heavy, lazy, long-lasting, provoking rain storm came up at noon and spoiled the sport, never letting up a minute until night-fall. On Mr. Ardary's magnificent private race course, one of the finest half mile tracts in the State, which is within a short drive from the grove, several trotting, pacing, and running matches had been arranged for, but the rain spoiled that fun, too, just as it was about being inaugurated. It was a great pity that the weather was so unpropitious, as the most liberal arrangements had been made to make this day a conspicuous one in the pleasant memories of all present. It was more than provoking to our friend Ardary, as it was the second time he was disappointed through rain while endeavoring to afford his army of friends in the Smoky City an opportunity to enjoy a gala day on his spacious and most beautiful grounds, which make an area of 580 acres of as rich and pretty land as can be found in this garden county. By the way, I half promise to give your readers a fuller description of the Ardary park some time again, as it is designed to become famous. The stables are said to the best designed for stock raising and keeping of any in the country, having been erected regardless of cost. They are now well filled with the finest of blooded horses in the land—boarders there, principally for training purposes.

A NEW SUMMER RESORT.

Cresson had need to grow jealous with Latrobe as a place of summer resort, as a party of Pittsburgh capitalists, prominent among whom we have heard, McCreight, Dr. Wm. Wait, Robert Dickson and Charles H. Armstrong, have purchased some four hundred acres of land with in a few miles of the town, where they purpose erecting a mammoth hotel and a large number of cottages for the accomodation of summer boarders. The site for the hotel is purely picturesque, and its convenience to Pittsburgh, only a little over an hour's ride, would render it a favorite with such who in daytime must attend to business in the city, but who could spend their nights with their families if within such short reach of a resort where boarding. The well known enterprise, energy and liberality of the projectors are ample securities that the Latrobe Hotel it built would not only prove a great convenience to our city folks, but would pay well and handsomely. Such a place near Pittsburgh is just what Pittsburgh wants, for, after all, Latrobe is but one of its many Pennsylvania Railroad suburbs, although in another county.

THE WESTMORELAND COAL FIELDS.

Nearly a thousand acres of coal land have been bought by Pittsburgh parties, lying close to Latrobe, and will commence mining within a short time. The hills of Westmoreland are full of bituminous coal, and that, too, of a very good quality. It is much softer than the Youghogheny coal, which makes it all the better for coking and other purposes. Jones & Laughlin have purchased a large tract of undeveloped fields in Unity township, and are still engaged in "sighting around" for territory. Most of the farmers are willing to sell coal privileges, (the surface land is rarely wanted or asked for by the purchasers), but some of the best tracts are withheld by their owners for higher prices when developments are made. The prices thus far range from $100 to $150 per acre. These figures would be ridiculously low if the projected railway to tap the fields were in operation. However, some inducement must be made by the owners to encourage capitalists to open up the rich treasure boxes over which the plow now passes. Money is the talismanic word that causes the mighty mountains and fruitful hills to spring open so that man may rob them of the rich stores of mineral wealth hidden away by nature. It is venturing no prediction to assert that this region will, within a decade of years, become renowned as a great coal-producing district, will largely contribute to the wealth of the State and make affluent the explorers of the land by crowning their pioneering labors with pecuniary profit.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Apropos to coal, let me tell our friends at home—especially those who think it just the thing to call our manufacturers "bloated bond holders," and "chariot riding princes," and who imagines that because a man owns a mill he is rich as Croesus, and should be "plundered" on all sides and on all occasions—that nearly every one of our heavy iron firms have had prospecting parties out for them hunting up sites for their mills and blast furnaces, with a view to the entire abandonment of Pittsburgh. They attest that the Iron City has grown a little too populous and much too metropolitan for the making of iron. We have heard of several large firms that give employment to a great many men, that have actually located places for new works and will abandon their present mills. It would be a very bad thing should the stampede among them become general. Stripped of that heavy branch of industry and consequent population and municipal importance, Pittsburgh would not enjoy the great prosperity which now makes her conspicuous. Land owners who hold on with health-like grip to their property rather than part with it at ordinarily reasonable prices, will feel the shock the worst, for the golden expectation of high prices will suddenly collapse in the reality of a rapid decline which for years cannot be recovered from. There should be something done. The manufacturers have not room enough to accommodate their rapidly expanding trade. They cannot afford to enlarge their facilities by investing their capital in gilt edged property, and so, from sheer necessity, will be driven to other places. Their workingmen must follow the mill, and their earnings will be expended where they work.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Most of the Democrats with whom I have conversed are very reticent on the Presidential question, but I have met with several who are out-spoken in their opposition to Greeley. Not one is enthusiastic for him, some are undetermined as to what they will do, and patiently await the action of the Louisville Convention, and others favor Grant. Say what they may, Greeley is not popular, or even moderately well liked by the Democracy of Westmoreland. As in nearly all this fair land of population, the New York *Freeman's Journal*, an out-and-out Democratic paper, which advocates throwing the old philosopher overboard and the nomination of a straight ticket, is steadily increasing its circulation in the Democratic strongholds of the county.

FLOPPED OVER.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is announced to speak at a Greeley meeting at Greensburgh next week. It was generally thought that he had retired from all politics after the Republican party had retired him, but it seems he is at it again. He has as good a right as any other man to leave the Republican ranks for he has ample cause to be sour. His ambitions have never been realized inside the lines, and hence his departure. Good bye Galusha. Joy go with him.

MAY DECLINE.

It is generally thought that Hon. Henry D. Foster will not accept the nomination for Congress conferred upon him by the Democracy last week, as his estimable wife is on the point of death from consumption, and he does not feel like entering the canvass under such circumstances.

T. P. H.

SOUTHERN OHIO.

Enthusiastic over a Sunset—Hillsboro and Its Characteristics—A Democratic Convention—The Political Look Discouraging to the Democrats and Greeleyites.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HILLSBORO, O., August 8, 1872.

A GLORIOUS OLD SUNSET.

A glorious sunset is just crowning one of the most perfect days I have ever enjoyed. Far away beyond this city, which has been so appropriately named, stretches a scene which it would take a pen "dipped in rainbow dew" adequately to describe. On one side of the King of Day are piles and piles of clouds like snow-drifts, to my imagination, assuming forms wild and fantastic; on the other side the heavens are tinted with rose and violet, blending and melting into each other until no distinct shade is perceptible. Everything lies warm and golden in the sunshine, and the tallest peaks of the surrounding hills are rendered dazzlingly bright by the diamond rays poured over them.

HILLSBORO AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The city of Hillsboro is situated upon the highest portion of the State, and in consequence is considered one of the most healthy places to which one can remove for a brief period to rejuvenate, and benefit his constitution. All the facilities of a watering place are here—good hotels, or the seminaries (there are three) are available, sulphur springs, of which, the predominating ingredient after a careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion is rotten eggs; caves within short driving distance, and almost everything that characterizes a summer resort in abundance. The population is about 5,000, composed chiefly of retired professional gentlemen, who, after securing a comfortable competency, have made this their place of habitation in consideration of its medicinal peculiarities. I do not eulogize it from any personal motive, an impartial observer would itimediately pronounce it worthy of consideration, and having experienced the healthy influence of the atmosphere, I cordially and confidently recommend it to my fellow creatures in general and Pittsburghers in particular.

POLITICS AND A GOOD STORY REPEATED.

A Democratic Congressional Convention was in session at this place a few days since, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, I concluded to attend for the purpose of ascertaining as far as I could the nature and extent of the dissatisfaction in the straight-out-unterrified-Democratic ranks. In his opening speech the Hon. Gen. Mayo, of Chillicothe, the Chairman of the Convention, related an amusing anecdote which is worthy of a more general circulation than it would otherwise have: "Although this is not the place and time for anecdotes," said he, "I can not resist the temptation to tell one: There was an old minister who, in the selection of hymns, trusted to Providence, and just read the one to which he opened first. Some of the boys having become aware of this peculiarity, pasted the leaves together, so that it would open to 'John Brown's Body,' which they had inserted. Opening the book as was his custom, he looked, stared, whipped his spectacles and then said: 'Brethren and sisters; here is a hymn which I have never before seen, but as it is in the book—let us sing!' This, he said, was the situation of the Democratic party, they had been accustomed to support their convention's nominee, and as now, opening the book, and finding Horace Greeley, whom they had never before seen in the party—'let us sing!' He did not appear to be very confident, concerning the tune to which they would put the nomination to, in conversation with your reporter. He said that they could not rely upon the support of the entire party in this State, which consisted for the greater part of Democrats, with Democratic principles so firmly imbedded in their minds, that the idea of supporting a candidate, who, to them appeared to be the very essence of opposition to their principles, was extremely difficult to digest. "It will be a hotly contested election," he remarked to the GAZETTE man, "and no one can be confident of victory. We have not altogether concentrated as have the Republican party, but soon hope to have some good men in the field."

DISSATISFACTION WITH GREELEY.

It has been my pleasure to have traveled quite extensively through this portion of the State, and everywhere the sentiment manifested indicates the gradual growth of Republicanism and the coming over of many of the Liberal party. Mr. Clarence Morris, a delegate to the Liberal Convention from Toledo, said to me: "I was disgusted with the action of the Convention in their nomination of Greeley. There was *money* used in that nomination—and I know it. What did Fenton rush off to New York for? It was a fixed up affair between him and Frank Blair." "What do you think of Grant's prospects in this part of the State?" "I am sure that he will carry not only the districts in this portion of the State, but the entire State of Ohio will give him a good majority, and I will do all I can to help bring it about."

This from a "Liberal" who cannot possibly have any personal motives seems sad.

"What do you think of Mr. Greeley's prospects in this portion of the State?" inquired the reporter.

"They are not so flattering as could be desired; this district is Democratic, and the nomination of Congressman is almost equivalent to an election. How it will be in the Presidential election I am not prepared to say."

A CANDIDATE INTERVIEWED.

The Hon. Henry L. Dickey, candidate for Congressman, was approached and requested to state his views.

"You see," said he, "the action of the Baltimore Convention, although not altogether unexpected, does not meet with that co-operation which, had they nominated a straight ticket, would have been manifested. Or if the Liberal Convention had nominated Adams, he would have secured more support than Greeley; that is at least in the North. From hear-say, I should judge, Greeley will have more support than Adams, so we are somewhat divided."

The general aspect of the political situation, from personal observation, appears to denote prompt action of the Republican party, and no diligence that is not observable in the Democratic. The Democratic party fire up patriotically for a time only, but their ardor dies out soon. The Republicans are concentrated and active, working together, while so much dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks that it is almost impossible to determine their strength.

ANDERSON.

HENRY WILSON.

Brief Review of the Campaign by the Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Free States Staunch and True to Grant—New York and New Hampshire Alone Doubtful.

Senator Wilson returned to New York on Tuesday last from Indiana, where, in fulfillment of a promise made some months ago, he had recently been helping his party by "stumping the State." He stayed at the Astor House, and in the course of a frank and unrestrained little chat with a representative of the *Herald*, gave the following hopeful view of the November race for the Presidency:

REPORTER.—You look as though your trip out West had in no way disagreed with you, Senator.

Senator WILSON.—Well, taking into account the way we have been working out in Indiana I am in splendid health; a little hoarse, perhaps, but that is all. In twelve days I have made twenty-one speeches, and twelve of them were from an hour to an hour and a half in length.

Reporter.—You are stripping for the fight with your old enthusiasm, sir.

Senator Wilson.—The enthusiasm of the people out there makes every one a little more earnest than usual, I can assure you. I never saw anything like it. In Indiana the Republicans have begun the struggle with an energy that is sweeping the whole country, and I am sure of the good cause. I spoke in Richmond, Muncy, Indianapolis, Brazil, Crawfordsville, Lafayette, Logansport, Laporte, South Bend, Kendlesville, Fort Wayne and Wabash, and in all where the meetings were attended by immense crowds of people, and the enthusiasm was, as I tell you, such as I have never witnessed before, though my political experience has been pretty extensive.

Reporter.—The Republican party, then, mean to win?

Senator Wilson.—They certainly mean not only not to let the election go against them by default, but to carry the country by heavier majorities than ever. In Indiana there have already been a thousand meetings held, and Tom Brown, our candidate for Governor, has himself spoken sixteen times.

Reporter.—How was it you went to Indiana so early in the struggle, Senator?

Senator Wilson.—Because I had made a promise to go there, and I was not sure of being able to fulfill it at a later date.

Reporter.—Had you promised to go there before the Philadelphia Convention?

Senator WILSON.—I promised to go there immediately after the Convention. You remember that my nomination was made unanimous on the motion of the Indiana delegation, and as their favorite candidate had of course been Mr. Colfax, the Massachusetts delegation were very grateful for the kindly spirit manifested, and called upon the Indiana men the same evening to thank them. A spirit and unanimity expressed of good feeling were made on both sides, and finally, when Massachusetts asked what she could do in return for the compliment paid her, Indiana said, "Send Henry Wilson to us for a week to stump our State." Of course some one else ought to tell that story than myself, but it shows that the loyalty and unselfishness which kept the Republican party together during the dark days of the war are still its most conspicuous characteristics.

REPORTER.—And what are the prospects of the campaign?

Senator WILSON.—Our ticket will carry every free State but two, I am sure, and in those two there are strong, very strong hopes of victory.

REPORTER.—And those two are—?

Senator WILSON.—New York and New Hampshire. New York you know all about, probably better than I do, and though the prospect is doubtful, I think all the signs of the times point to the success of the Republicans even here. And I may say the same of New Hampshire, where the fight is always a close one.

REPORTER.—And does this hopeful view of the situation prevail generally in the party?

Senator WILSON.—Out West, as I have told you, the enthusiasm and earnestness are such as I have never seen. I find one very cheering sign, too, everywhere, and that is that the vast majority of our young men are Republicans. In Indiana there are electioneering regiments, with a regular Grant uniform and mounted, who are doing splendid service in animating and rousing all loyal men and friends of good government to a sense of their duty. All of those organizations are composed of young men, most of whom served in the war and helped to save the Union.

Anti-Croquet.

According to a London paper, croquet is as deadly in its results as dram-drinking or trapeze acting. First of all, according to this authority, it produces a curvature of the spine. There are also a dozen other deformities which devotion to the game entails. The player develops the muscles of his right arm at the expense of those of the left. He, or she, also bruises the left foot to an extent that produces permanent bunions and other superfluous diversities of surface, ultimately ending in lameness. The muscles of the left leg enlarge so as to make the limb ridiculously short in comparison with its companion. The unfortunate croquet player having thus earned a curved spine, a disproportionately large right arm, and an equally ill-arranged left leg, together with painful bunions and permanent lameness, finally perishes miserably from consumption, induced by the unnatural constrain to which the chest is subjected when stooping over the ball. All of which is very mournful.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The National Parliament of France and its Characteristics.

A Desolatory Monotony of Attire—The President of the Assembly—The Vitality of M. Thiers.

A writer in the London *Spectator* gives the following very interesting particulars of a visit paid to the French Chamber recently:—"A few soldiers standing about the gateway, a woman selling folding maps of the Chamber, with the names of the Deputies marked under the number of their seats, and a couple of dogs muzzled, form a very unimpressive group at the entrance. Then come a narrow doorway and a passage with canvass walls, precisely like the approach to a circus, a hulking conscript on sentry, and at the end of a winding stair, which you ascend, to a dirty landing-place, with an umbrella department, where we are deprived of our sunshades and invested with clumsy wooden badges wherby to reclaim them. Then we are ushered into the tribune, corresponding with the dress circle of a theatre, where there is a large assemblage of spectators, and where we observe that the Deputies are mustering rapidly, and that we never saw so many bald heads under one roof at the same time. We know that the Assembly sits in the audience chamber, and we have seen the threatre before when its stillness was a more suggestive contradiction of its decorations than its stir and excitement are now, and yet we feel a sort of surprise that it should look so like a theatre, and begin with a feeling of unreality which lasts all of the time of our stay.

"The President's chair, the decorated table, the seats for the officials disposed in semi-circles at either side, the "tribune" with its little staircases, the big bells, the rails, the symmetrical pockets of documents, the gentlemen all in black, all these occupying the stage, and defined by the painted draperies of crimson and gold, held back by the cherubs supporting the escutcheon of France charged with the Bourbon lilies; the lines of "boxes," with velvet balconies and gilded fronts, the assemblage of ladies, and especially the applause, so accordant with our notions of a deliberative and governing assembly make it very difficult for us to realize that this is all in earnest. Of course, we want to know who everybody is, and we wish it were consistent with liberty, fraternity and equality that each deputy should be compelled to get direct to his own place, and not permitted to stir from it until we had identified him by our map. But in default of this desirable arrangement we are pleased to observe that our nearest neighbors among the 'sessitaire' are well informed, and have with them some friends to whom they are pointing out individuals of note. We profit by their vicinity almost immediately, for they hail the arrival of Jules Favre with enthusiasm, and announce that there will be a strong muster of 'the extreme Left.'

"A desolating monotony of attire prevails. All the coats are of black alpaca, all the waistcoats and many of the trousers are white, broadbrimmed hard felt hats with black ribbon bands prevail, and there is a show of gaiters unparalleled within our experience. When we have got the topography of the chamber well into our heads, we are informed by a friend that 'Right' and the 'Centre Right' look very serious and respectable. Here comes Jules Grevy, the President of the Assembly, accurately dressed, and looking like a novelist's notion of a London banker, as bankers were in the days before railways. Here comes Casimer Perier, very big and burly, and looking so good-humored that we implicitly believe him by and by, when he declares that he is deeply grieved by the necessity which compels him to oppose M. Thiers on the matter of taxes. Here comes Monsbrame, who speaks lengthily, in the course of the debate, with great impetuosity and a profusion of gesture, seriously impaired in its effect by the tightness of his coat sleeves; Jules Simon, Jules Ferry, the Duke d' Audriffet Pasquier, a record of the Second Empire, and Leon Say, the Chancgarrier. We are following him with our eyes as he moves to his seat, stopped at every step by outstretched hands, when a lady just beside us says, 'Here comes the Prince de Joinville,' the Duke of Aumale walks up to the benches behind the Ministry, followed by the Prince de Joinville.

"The President of the Republic came in carrying a white portfolio, or an enormous official envelope which looked like one, and made his way to a seat like an auctioneer's pulpit in miniature. If the term 'dwarf' did not usually suggest deformity as well as littleness, the popular epithet would grant, would perfectly apply to President Thiers. He is a symmetrical little, neat, dapper, though, like Sam Tipperitt's legs, 'stupendously little.' I hardly knew how little until, afterwards, i chanced to notice that Louis Blanc standing beside him looked tall in comparison. With his dark, withered face, his bright spectacles, his tiny figure, his steep head, thickly covered with hair like white spun-glass, and his fidgetty little hands, which, when he occasionally addressed the speakers flutter frequently, pushed up and out before him, reminding us irresistibly of Miss Mowcher—President Thiers enthralled our attention as much as the appearance of the lady and his complexion it is impossible to believe in his age; his vitality is so real, his sprightliness is so remarkable. He gets lost in a crowd, he climbs into his seat like a fowl on its perch, he squeaks like Punch, feebly represented by a tired performer; his most impressive remonstrances against the facts and figures of commerce and the industries and of the handlers were delivered like the utterances of a penny trumpet in trouble; his gestures resemble those of a refractory child refusing to be 'dipped,' and he is an impressive little man, and though he did not believe in railroads he has and never could speak a word of English, and seems to English people hopelessly in error in his protectionist policy, his very obstinacy is interesting. He, at least, is painfully and desperately in earnest. He talks a great deal, and there is a perpetual coming and going about him, until the session formally commences, and gradually the whole of the Chamber is filled."

RACING STOCK VALUES.

Enormous Prices Realized at a Recent Sale in England—£12,500 for Blair Athol.

(From the London Times.)

The last day of Middle Park sale will be remembered as producing the highest prices that have ever occurred in turf history. Blair Athol, of whom Mr. Tattersall said in his opening speech that he was the best horse in the world, realized no less than 12,200 guineas. This is the highest price ever realized for a horse in this country. For some weeks past it has been often discussed what Blair Athol and Gladiateur would realize, and it was the general opinion that the latter would be worth the more money. The question, however, was soon decided to-day, for it did not take more than two minutes to sell Blair Athol, while Gladiateur was bid for in even hundreds and fifties for twice that time, and was eventually knocked down to the last nod of Mr. "Harcourt" (an assumed name.) We may, nevertheless, say with satisfaction that both the French breed and the English horse remain in this country. Immediately after the hammer had fallen to the last bid for Blair Athol, and Mr. Tattersall announced the name of the purchaser as Mr. Gretton, the new Stud Company, and the crowd gave vent to their feelings in a spontaneous burst of cheering, which must have astonished Blair Athol almost as much as the bid. The owners of the 1,000 people after winning the Derby. Gladiateur, who won the treble event in a very bad year, was also secured for England by the gentleman before mentioned. Passing on to the mares—beckoned as that lot is deeply graced

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THURSDAY AUGUST 15, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾@114¾.

THE *Post* is hefty over the arms sale, and says the law was violated, and all that. It might be well for it to hunt up the report of the committee which investigated that question, and while it is at it, suppose, as a fair and honest journal, it just tell its German readers of the protection and support extended to their countrymen in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, and all at the direction of that terrible soldier, Grant.

THE *Post*, with an air of honest originality that is absolutely refreshing to contemplate, applies the term "forcible feebleness" to us. We were not before aware that vigorous people were in the habit of noticing "forcible feebleness," and regret that we cannot, with the "holy honesty" the *Post* says we are possessed of, apply the term "forcible" to the feebleness of our cotemporary. Its feebleness is pure and unadulterated.

AND "JEEMS" has made a speech at Franklin, Venango county. The report shows that he has not particularly improved on his old record, as made up during the rebellion. It is quite amazing what promises will be made by an "out" who is trying to get office and place. One might imagine, from reading the speech of Mr. Hopkins, that, like Satan of old, he imagines that he has all the kingdoms of the world to give in return for—votes. The different things "I am for," make rather a hefty catalogue. We believe the utterance in the older time was, "Get thee behind me, Satan." It is entirely possible that a similarly effective invitation will be extended to Mr. Hopkins, when election day comes round.

THE amount of the British national debt has diminished during the past fifty-six years only three hundred and fifty million dollars. When there is a surplus of revenue over expenditures (a surplus which rarely happens), one-fourth of the surplus is applied to the reduction of the debt. There has been in the meantime no diminution of taxation. The debt is now three billion nine hundred and seventy-five million dollars. Comparing this with what has been done in the United States, we find that a steady reduction in taxation has accompanied the reduction of the debt. In March, 1869, our national debt was two billion seven hundred million dollars, and the annual taxes were three hundred and fifty-five million nine hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Up to the 1st of July, 1872, there was paid of principal of the debt three hundred and thirty-three million nine hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars, making an average reduction of eight million three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars per month, to say nothing of the saving by diminished rates of interest to the public creditors and a steady reduction of taxation. In other words, these three years have witnessed a payment of the principal of the American debt nearly equal to what Great Britain has accomplished in fifty-six years.

WITHIN THE SPACE of a few thousand square miles of Virginia, the most terrible battles of the rebellion were fought, and from Bull Run in 1861 to Appomattox in 1865 it was the scene of continuous hostile military operations. The census table reveals some interesting facts which may be taken as a sort of appendix to this statement. In all or nearly all the States there is a larger female than male population. This is true of Virginia, taking into account the whole population of all ages. The number of the male sex is 597,058, and the female 628,105. But having reference to age, it appears on examing the tables that up to the age of fifteen the male population is in excess to the number of 7,615. This is true for all ages below fifteen, except in one instance. Female children between three and four years old are 209 more than male. From the age of fifteen till fifty the difference is uniformly one way, the women out-numbering the men by 41,748. It is from the class of men, men that were between those two ages when the census was taken, that vast numbers were drawn by the devastations of the war, or by selling the male slaves further South. Those from fifteen to twenty-one would not be much, if any, affected by those causes, as they would have been at the close of the war only from about eleven to seventeen years old. From twenty years of age to thirty the men are more than 29,000 less in number than the women. The very young men who were drawn or enlisted into the military service died rapidly before the hardships and exposure of camp life, and the result impresses itself indelibly upon the national statistics. Those who were thirty-five years old in 1870 would have been fully matured and able to bear the greatest labor during the war, and the difference in the numbers of the sexes is less marked than in the earlier years.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will have an opportunity this evening of hearing Hon. Selucius Garfielde, of Washington Territory. Mr. Garfielde is one of the most eloquent speakers in the United States, and no doubt thousands will be on Diamond Square to-night to hear him. Turn out, Republicans, and let this distinguished orator see that the camp-fires of Allegheny county are burning!

PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

The *Christian Union*, edited by Henry Ward Beecher, complains that while there is less occasion than ever before for personalities in the political discussions of the day, the present canvass seems likely to abound in them. The statement is entirely correct; but the inquiry is certainly pertinent, "who is responsible for this?" We answer unhesitatingly, the opponents of President Grant's re-election. For more than a year past, there has been, apparently, an organized effort to crowd him down by the influence of mere clamor. There has never been alleged against him an objection, which, on investigation was worthy of a moment's attention. Yet had he been the greatest criminal in this land, he could not have been more persistently assailed than he has been. Attempts have been made to fasten evil motives upon him, for nearly ever act of his administration. He left in office, or appointed some five or six relatives—therefore, Trumbull, Schurz, and other well-known nepotists charge him with nepotism. He appointed a collector who transacted the business of the New York Custom House more cheaply than it had been done for half a century, and forthwith the virtuous Greeley who was at that moment receiving his dividend of Tammany spoils, began to howl that Grant was in collusion with Tammany rogues. He wished Samana bay for a place of rendezvous for our fleet in the waters of the Antilles, and he was speculating in real estate. And so through a long catalogue of villainous aspersions, all false, and inconceivably malicious.

The only effort directed against his renomination that seemed to have a single element of principle and fairness in it was Greeley's one-term argument. This was given to the public through the pages of a popular magazine, and the pith of the argument was sent by the Associated Press to the leading papers of the country. This was accepted at once as a legitimate form of opposition, and was thoroughly discussed, in a dispassionate spirit, and was dismissed as unworthy of being entertained, chiefly for the following reasons: First, the people ought not to be limited in their choice for the highest office in the nation, as emergencies, or the popular feeling, or judgment, might think it imperative to re-elect a given person. The case of Lincoln was used as illustrating such possible emergency. Second—The people had never re-elected a man of mediocre ability, and it was fair to presume they would not. Third—There is no reason why eligibility to the Presidency should be limited to a single term, that will not apply with equal force to Representatives and Senators in Congress. And it was noticed that several of those most clamorous for a one-Presidential term were not at all willing that the rule should apply to them. For these and other reasons the one-term idea fell still-born, and it has not come under discussion during the pending campaign.

We submit, as an incontrovertible truth, that the friends of the President did not inaugurate this era of personal discussion. Indeed, they have been particularly generous and forbearing, because they were so confident of their ability, at the right time, to explode all the malicious charges asserted that they chose to calmly wait the development of events rather than to plunge early into a vituperative contest. Pending this forbearance on their part the enemies of the President naturally fused into one organization. As preliminary to this the Cincinnati Convention was held, at which the basis of a fusion with the Democratic party was agreed on, and dignified under the name of "platform." At

THE sheet iron business behind the scenes of a theatre is about to receive a shock from which it may never recover, and the stage thunderers' occupations gone. McVicker of Chicago will remove this fruitful cause of laughter in the wrong places, by a new contrivance which he has introduced into his new theatre. He has an electric battery of twenty thunder-boy power under the stage, which lights the seven hundred burners in the house in an instant and extinguishes them as instantaneously. It heats a very fine platinum wire in each burner to a white heat the moment the current is turned, and hence the magnificent burst of flame. The same instrument also produces real lightning and genuine thunder when it is needed behind the scenes. The only fear that attaches to this improvement in stage business is, that it may create a demand for the "blood and thunder" drama, of which we have an overstock already. McVicker must be careful that while he advances in one direction he does not degrade the profession in another. Thunder-storms on the stage were never popular with the best people.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING has addressed to the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, in regard to the recent International Prison Congress, a letter in which he says: "Our thanks are due to you in chief for the International Congress, which has resulted not only in much valuable information, but in the establishment of a permanent union of correspondence in respect to the statistics and discipline of prisons. But for the initiative taken by you and by the Government of the United States. I do not think this would have been attained. We have also to thank you for Mr. Livingstone's valuable work on reform and prison discipline. I am sorry that it did not arrive earlier in our proceedings. It would have done before his time. He has anticipated the substance of our late discussions on the separate system. In his words, 'Imprisonment with seclusion and labor will diminish offences; imprisonment without seclusion will increase them.' I was not aware that this had been tried and proved so long ago as 1791 in the United States. His book is worthy of his high name as a just and good man."

THE first election by ballot in England under the new law took place in Boston, Lincolnshire. The election took place under the section of the law which extends its operation to municipal elections. There was a vacancy in the town council occasioned by the death of a member. The nomination was made but a few hours after the royal assent had been given to the bill, and the election took place on the following Monday. The candidates were Mr. Best, a tailor, and Mr. Farrow, a newspaper proprietor. The following notice was given: "Borough of Boston. Election of councillor, July 22, 1872. Each voter must present his voting papers, signed by him and folded. If he makes his mark only, he is to mention this to the presiding alderman."

The section which forbids electors to say for whom they voted was disregarded. The election was closely contested, but the Best man won.

THE splendid museum at Bethnal Green, London, was formed and endowed for the special benefit of the dwellers in that squalid part of the great city. When Sunday came, the toiling thousands hastened to enjoy it. They found that Parliament had closed its doors. As the dissappointed people lingered before the building carriage after carriage drove up, and deposited its load of members of Parliament, who after conscientiously closing the exhibition to the people, had come thither with private tickets of admission for themselves. This sort of thing went on for six Sundays, until finally popular clamor forced it to cease. Popular clamor, however, could effect nothing more. The people's museum is still grimly closed on the people's day.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Recollections of the Great Mexican Statesman and Patriot.

(Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.)

It was my fortune in early life to look upon many of the leading statesmen of the old school of America, from glorious "Black Dan" downward; but I can truly say that I have never seen any other man who so impressed me as did Juarez with a sense of his personal greatness, intellectual power, moral force and strength of character. Calm and collected under all circumstances, he was always master of himself and of those around him. Born of the humblest Aztec Indian parents, he became a ripe scholar and able lawyer, and rose to the highest position in his country, step by step, with a steady progress, by the sheer force of intelligent and sterling worth; and never for a moment appeared to allow himself to forget his origin, or to lose sight of the great object of his ambition—the education, enfranchisement and elevation of his own people. A good citizen, a devoted husband, and affectionate father, his whole life was irreproachable; and history will do him justice, and write his name as among the greatest of the statesmen of our day, and benefactors of his race. His courage and fortitude in the face of danger were wonderful. When Miramon—the champion of the church party—held him prisoner at Guadalajara, the liberal forces came up and made an assault upon the city. Miramon went to Juarez and told him that, if he did not immediately sign an order to the commander of his forces to stay the assault on the instant, he would have him shot within ten minutes. His reply will live in history: "What is the life of one man to the liberties of a nation? Let the assault go on. My life is in the hands of my Creator." Miramon dared not shoot him, and it was well for him he did not, for the assault was successful. His execution of Maximilian has been severely animadverted upon; but it was strict justice, and nothing more. Maximilian, a foreigner and a usurper, had raised the black flag, placed a price upon the head of Juarez, and butchered 9,600 Mexican prisoners-of-war in cold blood. It was for this atrocity that he was tried, condemned and executed. An officer who was present when the Princess Salm-Salm and Madame Miramon attempted to plead with him, at San Luis Potosi to plead for the lives of the three condemned men—Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia—told me that that was the only occasion on which he ever saw him affected to tears. His reply was: "If they were personal enemies only, I would forgive them in a moment; but the law he is rightfully condemned them for murder, and justice most take its course!" His subsequent pardon of Negrete, who had offered a reward for his assassination, proved how easy it was for him to forgive a personal injury. I chanced to be in the national palace, in 1869, when the proclamation of Negrete, offering a reward of $25,000 for the head of Juarez—Negrete was then in revolt in the Sierra of Puebla—was brought in and spread before Juerez on the table. Mr. Juarez read it without the slightest change in his countenance, lighted a fresh cigarito, and resumed the conversation on another subject, without a single remark on the atrocious document before him. A few weeks later I was there when Gen. Ignacio Mejia, Minister of War, came in with a telegram announcing the victory of Alatorri over the rebels, the flight of Negrete and the dispersion of his forces. Mr. Juarez make the simple remark, "Esta buen!" It is well; and then gave orders that the wounded of both sides should receive all possible attention and care. That man was a hero, if ever one lived on earth, and his death is a loss, not alone to Mexico, but to all mankind.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The First Railroad Train Ever Run in America and its Engineer.

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

At the law office of Governor Gibbs, in this city, can be seen a picture of the first American railway train drawn by the first locomotive ever imported from the Old Country. It can easily be estimated the extent of improvements made in the art of railroad mechanism, to compare the lily-proportioned, ride and easy-going car of that date, with the ponderous and wonderfully constructed locomotives now in use on both sides of the river. The invention has revolutionized itself. The picture alluded to represents the train just in the act of starting on a trial trip on the Mohawk and Hudson Railway, the first part of the New York Central Railway from New York to Schenectady. The picture of this scene was first executed at the time of the starting, on black paper, with a pair of scissors, by a Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, and subsequently lithographed from a photograph of the original now in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. The view at best is but rudely executed, as the art of photography was then but in its incipient stages of development, but serves to show what progress has been made in the last forty years in railroad engineering. The first trial trip was made on the 31st of July, 1832. The train consisted of a rude cart, on which was mounted a small boiler, in which the steam was generated, and was securely attached to the wheels. At the rear end of the boiler, whose the engineer, the fireman and brakesman (all one person) stood, was a small and very imperfectly constructed engine. The piston was attached to one of the driving-wheels of the cart, by a connecting rod. Instead of two engines and attachments to four wheels like the locomotives of the present day, there was only one cylinder and one wheel to draw the train. Immediately following the rude locomotive was a sort of platform carriage, on which were placed a small quantity of fuel to feed the fire, and several barrels containing water with which to replenish the boiler when needed. After this, next came two regular old-fashioned coaches, with "boots" at each end, where passengers could sit when there was not sufficient room inside. These differ in no respects from traveling coaches, but that a rim several inches in width extended past the tire all round the wheels, to prevent them from running off the track. The train was attached by a chain coupling, consisting of three links hooked in at each end of the car. This primitive excuse for a railway train could make about six miles per hour, which was then considered good time. The following persons were on the train at the trial trip, who, we are informed, were "invited guests:" A Mr. Lansing, ex-Governor Yates, Thurlow Weed, Esq., (then editor of the *Evening Journal*), Billie Winnie, (a well-known postman), Major Meigs, Jacob Hays, (the noted thief-catcher of New York), Mr. Dudley, and Joseph Alexander, of the Commercial Bank. Some of the "guests" are seated in the "boots" and some inside the car-coaches. The trial trip proved satisfactory, and was regarded as "a most signal triumph in the science of rail-roading on the continent." Next Wednesday (31st of July) it will be forty years since that first achievement in the art of land navigation was made. Four decades have passed away since then, and what a wonderful revolution has been made! Arts, science, engineering and mechanics have attained a degree of perfection little short of the marvelous. Within that time the magnetic telegraph has been born and reared, and our system of railroads has been developed to the highest possible state of improvement.

There is a rather singular circumstance connected with this trial trip. The engineer who was on board and ran the first train in America, is now in this city, or at least was within the past month. He is now an old, gray headed man, bent with a load of years, and is now in very indigent circumstances. For the honor of having handled the "throttle-valve" of the first locomotive in America, (the "John Bull," as she was called), this old man, it seems, ought to be comfortably pensioned for his remaining days, instead of wandering about the country needy and dependent.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

The Vaults in the Church of the Capuchini at Rome.

Everybody who visits Rome goes to the Church of the Capuchini and visits the cemetery in the basement, which is one of the most tasteless and at the same time curious objects to be seen in Rome. The vaults are decorated with human bones and skulls, and about thirty complete skeletons lie in couches of bones covered by canopies of the same material. The walls and ceilings are artistically ornamented with vertebrae and smaller bones, and pendant from the ceilings are chandeliers of seven hanging-baskets composed entirely of bones. For a hundred years all friars of this order have been buried in this cellar, which contains room for about fifty graves, and when a new death takes place the one that has been longest in possession of his six feet of earth must give it up for the new claimant, and takes his place among the bone piles of his predecessors. The price of admission for a party is one franc, and the receipts are a source of considerable income to the church. Since the overthrow of the Papal government this foolish interment has been stopped, and the Capuchins who hereafter die are compelled to take their chance of being found when wanting among the rest of humanity in the out-of-doors cemetery. The bone exhibition is allowed to continue, and an enterprising daguerreotypist was engaged recently in taking views of each of the sixty chambers into which the cemetery is divided. They will make ghastly pictures.

GENERAL NEWS.

ELECTIONS for members of Parliament are now taking place in Canada. This election is the first that has been held since the Confederation in 1867. The members are chosen for five years, or until Parliament is dissolved.

THE Legislature of Georgia has appointed a Joint Committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate and report upon the feasibility of establishing a Bureau of Direct Trade and Immigration between that State and the ports of Europe.

JAPAN, it has been reported, will discontinue its practice of using the foreign and ill-adapted Chinese characters which have hitherto been its only alphabet for writing Japanese words. If this is to be done, there will be a noble opportunity for promoting at once civilization and philology, by the right selection of a new alphabet.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has written a letter, which recently appeared in the Paris *Figaro*, in which he says, in answer to the charge that he declared war when he ought to have known that France was not prepared to maintain it, that it would be more just to say that the Emperor was deceived by those to whose information and advice he had trusted.

THE celebrated Military Library of Metz has been transferred to Berlin for the use of the Prussian staff. It consists of about forty thousand printed volumes, some of which are of extreme rarity, also of precious MSS. and drawings. It would seem from this transfer that the Prussians do not look forward with extreme confidence to a permanent or undisturbed possession of the great Lorraine fortress.

IN the Russian cities, persons found intoxicated are compelled to sweep the streets during the whole of the next day. This penalty is strictly enforced without regard to nationality, sex or condition. It wouldn't be a bad idea to adopt such a rule in some of our own cities. It is possible there would not only be less reason to complain of dirty thoroughfares, but the cause of temperance might be sensibly advanced thereby.

A SINGULAR case of dishonesty has been dealt with in Birmingham. A hair-dresser of the town, engaged to "trim" the hair of a young lady, took advantage of the opportunity surreptitiously to cut off several valuable curls, with a view to their future use in the manufacture of chignons. The stipendiary magistrate, before whom the hairdresser was brought, characterized the act as outrageous and wanton, and inflicted a fine of £5 and costs.

D. W. C. CREGIER, Grand Master A. F. and A. M. of Illinois, states that there is a large surplus still left of the relief fund contributed by Masonic organizations throughout the country and abroad after the fire, and that he deems it his duty to return the same *pro rata* to the sources from whence the donations were derived. Grand Master Cregier, with the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will meet in Chicago and make arrangements to this end.

THE sale of the Middle Park stud at Tattersalls, London, was brought to a close by the disposal of the stallions on the 26th of last month. Blair Athol was purchased by the English Stud Company for the enormous sum of $63,000 in gold. Gladiateur fell to the same buyers for $35,000; Breadalbane was sold to the German Stud Company for $30,000, and Scimitar to Mr. Chaplin for $12,500. The proceeds of the entire sale exceeded five hundred thousand dollars in gold.

THE taxpayers of Boston have petitioned the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the appointment of a Pavement Commission, to be composed of two chemists and three engineers, not in the employ of the city, to make a thorough investigation of the various processes in use, or available, to protect wood from decay; also, the various kinds of wood pavement that have been put down or contracted for by the city, and the methods of preparing the roadbed of streets before stone or wood pavement, and to report which is the best for adoption.

IN Japan all workers in skins and leather, including shoemakers, used to form a distinct class, politically and socially the lowest in the empire, and the most despised. By this they have became enfranchised. Many of this class became rich and lived handsomely, still they were the pariahs of society. It must have surprised the members of the Japanese Embassy, who visited our great shoe and leather establishments, to see the dealers in skins, leather and shoes among the most prominent of our citizens, numbering among them ex-Governors, Members of Congress, &c.

THE English literary and religious journals are discussing a proposition, endorsed by Professor Tyndall, that a physical test be made of the power of prayer. While some repel the suggestion as an infidel jest in disguise, some of the most influential periodicals agree with Professor Tyndall that it would be conformable to all legitimate scientific investigation in other matters, and that the proposition is one which, therefore, ought to settle the question of the power of prayer to suspend or modify the natural order of things. The religious journals of this country are also beginning to dissuss the subject.

THE National Board of Trade will hold its fifth annual meeting in this city on the 15th of October. The last meeting at St. Louis was large and imposing. The discussion in the Board is comprehensive—The Currency; the Tariff; Quarantine Regulations; the Carrying Trade in all its ramifications by land and water, at home and abroad; our business relations with the Dominion; the Cost and Means of Transportation; the Mississippi Levees; the Bridging of Navigable Streams; the Growth of the Railroad System—these and many other topics are made the subject of thoughtful consideration, by men most familiar with them.

A NEW process of extinguishing fires has been tested lately in Paris, at the Champ de Mars, with most satisfactory results. A wooden building, erected for the purpose, and filled with shavings and other highly combustible material, was fired. When the flames were at their height they were almost instantly extinguished. The apparatus, which threw jets of water in which certain resinous materials had been dissolved, is very simple. By means of these materials the water is said to penetrate instantly such bodies as it meets with. Moreover, the resinous matter produces an intense smoke, which extinguishes everything that is burning.

LEXINGTON, the greatest race horse America ever produced, died at Mr. Alexander's stud farm at Spring Station, Ky., a few days ago. This grand old horse ran the fastest four miles that were ever run where accurate watchers and timekeepers were in vogue. He was the sire of more race horses than probably any horse that ever lived. The best of his get were Norfolk, Asteroid, Kentucky, Harry Bassett, Kingfisher, Idlewild and Tom Bowling. Asteroid and Kentucky have already presented to the turf some noble grandsons of the old horse. Kingfisher and Harry Bassett will, if they live, be equally successful if high form, pure blood and splendid racing powers justify such a prediction.

THE artificial propagation of fish was first experimented upon in France, and proved, both in France and England, a success. New England was the first place in our country where any attention was paid to the practical experiment of restocking the streams with their original bounties of fish, and having proved a success there, the whole country has become a field of artificial propagation. Through this means the waters of New York Bay, Long Island Sound, and the Hudson, are well stocked. Millions of young fish are artificially hatched and then placed in the rivers. After the first year they summer in the ocean, when they return, full-grown, and ready for spawning, to their native waters.

ST. PETER'S DOORKEEPER.

Roguery and Superstition Illustrated in an Austrian Town.

The *Jewish Times*, as an illustration of the way in which unscrupulous rogues often play upon the credulity of the ignorant for the advancement of their own schemes, tells the following story, the scene of which is laid in a small Austrian town:

"A peasant woman of that place lately lost her husband, to whom she was fondly attached. Her grief was heartrending, and she refused to be quieted, until one night she heard somebody knock at her window, and, on investigation, a figure veiled in white presented himself, who pretended to be no less a personage than the heavenly doorkeeper, St. Peter. He told the widow that he came at the request of her husband, who was in search of a dwelling place in heaven, but could not find one, not having two hundred florins, the sum required in payment of it. The woman hastened to hand him the required money. A few evenings thereafter his Holiness again made his appearance, and informed the woman that for the price of 600 florins a house in Heaven would be secured for her in advance. She, not having the money, told the ghost to come again the next night, and in the morning she went to the bank to get the money. The bank officers suspected some trick, and, questioning the woman, were informed of the fact. They gave her the money, but at the same time gave notice to the police authorities, who caught the ghost and assigned him to a house, not as airy and comfortable as the heavenly abode."

PERSONAL.

M. THIERS' daughter is a very interesting young lady of about one and twenty, and very popular in Parisian society.

REV. DR. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, has had sole charge of a church longer than other Unitarian minister in the United States. He was settled in 1825.

DR. HOLMES' experience with public libraries is that the first volume of the book he inquires for is out, unless he happens to want the second, when that is out.

EDWIN BOOTH has purchased from Chas. M. Barras the marine villa of Cedar Cliff, Greenwich, Conn., on the Sound, for $50,000. Mr. Booth will leave Long Branch this week for his new home.

BISHOP MCILVAINE, of Ohio, continues abroad and has everywhere been received with distinguished consideration. Recently he had the honor of dining with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

AT a swimming establishment in New York, a young lady fell backward into the water, and inadvertently gave vent to a frightful oath. This led to an investigation, and it transpired that the profane person was "a young man of a distinguished family."

HERE is De Witt Talmage at his best:—"The thing that most surprised me in Thomas Carlyle's library was the fewness of the books. They had all seen service. None of them had paraded in holiday dress. They were worn and battered. He had flung them at the ages."

A FELLOW in Norwich was bitten by a dog. As soon as he recovered from his fright he declared he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad!" shouted the victim, exasperatingly, "what in thunder has he got to be mad about?" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

THE New York *Sun's* "John" reports the following conversation between himself and a noble Briton: Says I, "Where are you going?" Says he, "To hide a hoe." Says I, "What are you going to hide a hoe for?" Says he, "I didn't say hide a hoe, I said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I-d-a-h-o." "Oh!" says I, "Idaho." "Yes," says he, "Hide a hoe."

ONE John Mullins, of Hancock county, Tennessee, was struck by lightning while working in the field. His clothing and shoes were destroyed, and he was driven so far into the ground that his sons had considerable difficulty in digging him out. He was "almost dead," the story runs, when he was exhumed, though he has since recovered. This event ought to be a warning to Mr. Mullins to be careful of lightning. He may go "clean through" next time.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT and several of the directors and officials of the Texas and Pacific Company, including invited guests, left Philadelphia on Monday night for San Francisco, intending to extend their visit to San Diego the Western terminus of their road. Among the party will be Governor J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, J. W. Forney, William S. Walters, Granville M. Dodge, General Williamson, of Louisiana, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

LOWELL MASON, Mus. Doc., a celebrated musical composer, died at his residence in Orange, N. J., on the 11th inst. He was in the eighty-first year of his age. Of late years Dr. Mason has given much attention to congregational singing in churches. He was the author and compiler of more musical works than any other author in America, and he composed some of the most popular of our modern hymns. The Doctor was a man of genial temperament, but devoted in his love of the grand art.

THE most signal theatrical success which has been won in London these many years has been reserved for an American. Miss Bateman has taken the city by storm in her character of "Medeia." There is but one opinion; all the papers, all the critics, the pit, the galleries, the stalls, the dress circle, all agree, and all attest by crowding the Lyceum nightly that no such acting has been seen before by the present generation of play goers. Those who have seen Miss Bateman as "Leah" can hardly form a conception of the subtlety and force which she possesses. "Medeia" brings it all out.—*M. D. Conway.*

AMONG the gossip of Washington is the story of a young man who called Judge Poland, of Vermont, mistaking him for Sir Edward Thornton. That mistake was rectified, and the young gentleman retreated with what grace he could. A few evenings afterward the young man, meeting as he presumed the same gentleman, commenced a conversation with him, and said that was "awful hard thing of me to take you for *old Thornton* the other night." "And who do you take me for now?" said the other. "Why, you told me the other evening that you were Judge Poland, of Vermont." "No, sir," says he, "my name is Thornton." The embarrassment of the young gentleman may be imagined.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been to see the "sleeping beauty of Tennessee," at Union City. He says of her. She has slept for twenty-three years; is awake thirteen times in twenty-four hours; remains awake only seven minutes each time, and no power on earth can force her to remain awake one second longer. She breathes only at intervals of five minutes, and at such times she seems to do so with great difficulty, only drawing two or three respirations, then falling back as though she were dead. While awake she eats, drinks, and talks for a few minutes. She is as white as the whitest marble, and is perfectly beautiful. She has no education. All the medical skill of the country round about has been baffled as to her case, and she has been sent to St. Louis and examined by the most prominent physicians there, but they have not been able to solve her case. She is now on exhibition at the Southern Hotel, Union City, Obion County, Tenn. She is thirty-one years old, and was a sprightly girl up to eight years, when she was stricken, and has remained ever since as she now is.

WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The President as a Friend of the Disfranchised Sex—He Would Give Them all Chances to Earn a Living.

Colonel Hinton telegraphed the following from Washington to the Boston *Globe*:

The manifesto of the woman suffragists in favor of Grant and Wilson has excited some interest here among the friends of the Administration. The efforts of Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hooker and others, at Cincinnati and Baltimore, to obtain an indorsement have only failed to accomplish what they wanted, their present action is likely to be vigorous and perhaps effective. In a recent conversation with a lady on this subject, the President was asked, among other things:

"The women having declared for you, General, do you think their influence in the political field will be valuable?"

"Well," he replied, "perhaps they will do more good by talking to the people than they could otherwise accomplish by voting. I have always been in favor of giving all the chances possible to women in which to earn a living, and never could see any reason why the avenues of business need be closed to them. It is a fact that many women are forced to earn a support for themselves and families, and it is also true that they have too few opportunities to do this. I have appointed over three hundred to office since I have been here, and I should have appointed many more if I had more influence with this administration; but the truth is, members of Congress generally have some political friend they want to put into the postoffices or other vacant positions. It has been with the greatest difficulty that I could make these appointments over their heads. A point of interest in this matter is the fact that, out of all the women that I have appointed, but one has proved unworthy of the trust, and she was a chronic defaulter; she would not render her accounts without the greatest difficulty to the Postoffice Department, and, when forced to do so, her friends would come in the rescue and make up the deficiency, so that the government was never the loser; but at last we were compelled to dismiss her. Another woman was, however, put in her place. This is the only instance of the kind. They have proved better officers, in some respects, than men, for the reason that they give their undivided attention to it; while men, on the contrary, especially if the office be a small one, do not attend to it themselves, but give it over to the care of a clerk. I think, too, many of the offices in the department could be given to them. Where they are capable of filling them, they should be given to women in preference to men. The work is easy, light and every-way suitable for them, and it is right that they should have them. This has been my view from the first, and as I remarked before, I should have appointed many more, and to more important places, had I sufficient influence with the Administration."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Kinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

How English Lords Dress.

It is a singular thing, by the way, that to see genuine curiosities of old fashioned costumes, there is no place so good as the House of Lords, or, perhaps the House of Commons. There are plenty of men in either house who seem to have permanently adopted some favorite fashion of their youth, and cling to it fondly and faithfully through all times and changes, as more romantic souls cling to the memory of a lost love. Stand any day about 4:30 at the rear entrance of Westminster Hall and note some of the costumes that pass by; the young men, of course, and many of the oldsters, are made up to the hour by Poole, the fashionable tailor, who cuts the clothes and sometimes backs the bills of the aristocracy. But never mind these commonplace correct ones. Look at that old peer, the collar of whose coat comes up behind so far as almost to touch the curly brim of his high-crowned hat. The coat has a fur collar; it is long in the wrist and long in the skirts, plumped out in front like the breast of a pigeon or a pantomime prince. I suppose that coat was in fashion when George the Fourth was regent here. See here a tall old commoner in a blue coat with gilt buttons, a buff waistcoat, and tight, gray trousers. Look at another, who wears white "duck," as they used to be called in the days of our fathers, tightly strapped down over the boots—that man, I suppose, began to dress after the Duke of Wellington, and has not noticed any change since then. Look at the costume of Greeley! why our brave and dear friend would be a glass of fashion and a mold of form when compared with some of these legislative eccentricities. As a matter of fact, hardly any of our leading statesmen ever dress well. Gladstone's clothes seem to have been thrown on with a pitchfork, as the old phrase was. Disraeli looks like an ancient picture of a bright dandy from a book of old fashions. Bright dresses like a plain country manufacturer. The Marquis of Salisbury is as shabby-looking as an old clothes man. Earl Granville and the Duke of Argyle alone seem to care much about maintaining the sartorial dignity of British statesmanship.

WORTH, the celebrated male dressmaker of Paris, has published a card in which he denies the report that he has or is about to open a branch establishment in New York.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GILES W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
W. M. MCALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. Y. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ENGLISH, Clarion;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES G. BLAINE, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. S. W. WRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, 3d District, Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, 28 Ward.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. R. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMAN, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCARTY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MCGUNNIGLE, of Charters.
FOR TREASURER:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.
EIGHT PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Accounts executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. B. DAVIDSON, W. B. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER, J. H. BOELAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy20-128

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Melville, Henry DaFmeyer,
L. Morgenstern, Augt. Kleber,
Perry Kell.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy17:w11 WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

The financial horizon presents an unclouded face, and the barometer gives most satisfactory indications of fair weather for the near future at least, if not, indeed, for the balance of the year. Some of the exchanges are becoming alarmed at the profligate waste of money, which characterizes the Americans at the summer resorts. There are those thoughtful and meditative seers who readily discern in the gratification of a desire homogeneous to the American people for travel, change and adventure, financial ruin and disaster brought upon the thousands of people who during the summer months throw off the shackles and fetters which business throws around them, and spend some of their time and a few of their dollars at some summer resort or watering place. Those growlers have croaked on thus since there was a place to go to or a person to go to it, and and doubtless will continue in the same strain until people see their folly and reform, or the long-expected and promised comet pays its visit to the earth. Writers on finance and political economists should understand that money paid to railroads, hotel proprietors, carriage and omnibus driver, and for all those other expenses incidental to the summer tour is not burned or buried in the earth, but circulated and diffused through the country, bringing prosperity to the whole, just as the vitality of the human body is kept up by the rapid flow of blood through the arteries. Holding this opinion, we cannot take so solemn a view of the "dread future" as that expressed by some of the press.

Gold has declined slightly, though it is probably only the receding of the swell before the approaching tide, as it is asserted that gold will reach a higher figure before any material decline takes place.

Real estate business here continues good. In local stocks and general securities there is but little doing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20—1862	116¼
" 1864	116¼
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¼
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	113¾
Gold	114⅞
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96⅜
Erie	46⅛
Fort, Wayne	95½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92⅛
Rock Island	110⅝
Chicago & N. W	73⅝
Do. Preferred	89½
St. Paul, Common	44⅞
Do Preferred	75⅝
Wabash	34½
Union Pacific	85¼
Ohio & Mississipi	42⅝
Pacific Mail	73⅝
West Union Telegraph	72
U. S. Express	82
Wells, Fargo & Co	80½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88⅝
Reading R. R	97⅜
Camden & Amboy	123¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36½
Central Transportation	48½
Empire Transportation	74
Union Transportation	84
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 14, 1872.

Money easy at 2@3. Sterling weak at 108⅜@108¾. Gold opened at 114⅜, touched 114⅝, and closed dull and heavy at 114⅜@114¼. Loans 1@3 per cent to flat. Clearings $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements $123,000. There appears little doubt but that the cliques has been unloading. Governments are a trifle lower, but steady. The Treasury took $1,000,000 at 114 34-100@114 37-100. State bonds very dull; Missouris weak. In stocks the principal features were a decline in Erie from 47⅝ to 46⅛, the lowest point for a long time, and an advance on Western Union on purchases by Vanderbilt, buyers from 71⅜ to 72¼. Both stocks were active, as were also Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, with a fair business in New York Central, which advanced to 97, and Lake Shore, Northwestern and Indiana Central. The general market, though quiet, sympathized with the Western Union, and advanced, closing strong throughout the list. The shorts were free purchasers to-day. The Erie earnings are said to show a further decrease.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73½; do new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 28½; do April, 25; Missouri 6s, 92.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 117¾; 5-20s, '62, 116½; do '64, 116¼; do '65, 116⅝; do new, '65, 115⅝; do '67, 115¾; do '68, coupons, 115¼; 10-40s, do, 113@113½; currency 6's, 113½; new 5 per cents, 112¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 72¾; Fargo Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 72½; United States Express, 82; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 46; Harlem, 116; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89½; Union Pacific, 86¼; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 89¼; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 44¾; do preferred, 90¾; Toledo, Wabash & Western, 35¾; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¼; Quicksilver, 41¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is firm but quiet; it is worth nearly double what it was at this time last year. Pots steady at 10 cts; Pearls 11 cts.

BAGGING.—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BUTTER.—We have to report a continued dull market, and with fair receipts and stocks accumulating, prices are weak though not quotably lower; 10 to 14 for common to fair, and 15 @17 for prime to choice. Nearly all the produce houses have considerable stock, and there seems to be no outlet, as there is no inducement offered to make shipments.

BEANS.—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cts, as to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Is very dull and is likely to continue so during the next month, as the jobbing trade is always light at this season of the year; prices, in sympathy with the raw material, are weak and drooping.

CHEESE.—Is a shade weaker in symyathy with the advices from New York, but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 10½@11 cts for prime Dairy; 11¾@12 for Factory; and 12½ @13 for Goshen—these, it should be understood, are the jobbing prices. Sweltzer, 15 to 17, as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8@9 cts, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 per case.

EGGS.—There is a fair demand for fresh receipts but old stock and there is no scarcity of it, is hard to dispose of at any price. The former may be quoted at 15 to 16.

FLOUR.—The market is firm and considerably excited and spring wheat flours have advanced another 25 cents per bbl; we now quote at $8.00 @ $8.50 for fair to choice, and $8.50 outside quotation for choice Minnesotas. The advance is owing to the enhanced of cost of wheat, and then freights, from Minneapolis to Chicago, are up twenty cents per bbl. Winter wheat flours are also firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote at $8.50 for new, and $9 for old, and the supply of the latter is comparatively light. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged; $5.50.

FRUIT.—Apples in good supply and dull, we cannot quote above $1.50@2 per bbl. Peaches, $1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, $2@2.50 per bbl. Plums, $3.50@4.50 per bushel. Watermelons, $10 to $15 per hundred.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good demand for Wheat, and prices are firm though unchanged; good to prime new crop red is quotable at $1.65 to $1.75, and choice amber might bring $1.80. The mills complain that Wheat is higher here relatively than flour, and that they have little or no margin at present prices, and while this is probably correct, there is no help for it as prices rest. As soon as the Chicago bubble is pricked, and there is an all probability it will burst, all over the country, but until then there is not much prospect of lower prices. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 40 to 42 for mixed to prime white. The receipts have been comparatively small for sometime past, but the supply is still in excess of the demand. Shelled Corn is quoted firmer in consequence of a diminished supply, but prices are unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 60@61 free in store. Only a few sales of Rye on the market but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it.

GROCERIES.—Trade in groceries continues dull, and the market presents no new features worthy of notice. Sugars, dittto.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¼; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾; good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 26.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—Old is scarce and firm, with sales at $30 to $34—one car of prime baled sold at $34 to-day. New crop is coming in freely; sells from $20 to $30, according to condition and quality.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3.50 to $3.75 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $2@$2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Pickled Shoulders, 8c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c. Rib Sides, 9¼; Clear RibSides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¾c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¼; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15.50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is firm, and we now quote at $3.37½ per bushel to the trade and $3.62½ to smaller lots.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

The petroleum market continues considerably demoralized, and prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations. Crude was quoted at $3.20 to $3.25 per bbl at Parker, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls at $3.22½; and 1,000 at $3.20. The immediate cause of the demoralization in the crude market is attributed to the suspension of Fish & Brothers, who, if reports are true, had a very large amount of oil to take both at Parker and on the creek, at prices considerably above those prevailing at the present time. Refined, also weak and irregular; spot, 21¾; August, 21¾; September, 22¼; October, 22¾; November, 23. Oil barrel quiet and unchanged; city make nominal at $1.78; country, $1.70.

REFINED OILS SHIPPED LAST VIA A. V. R. R.—Standard Oil Works, 511 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 819 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Bruin & Wagner 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W, 800 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kier, Jr. & Co., 272 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 1137 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 108 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyer & Co., 150 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....4797

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y					380
Petrolite O W, acct. Thos King					74
Peerless O W, acct					708
Aladdin O W, acct. J. Clark					450
Riverside O W, acct. H. Sweet					74
Model " " J. Bushnell					296
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell					388
Standard O W, acct. P. Hutchinson					80
Citizens' O W, acct. Parker Thompson					456
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell					148
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y					1404
Citizens' Fisher & H					308
Total					4726

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far have been fair though scarcely equal to those of the corresponding time last week; and while trade is fair, the market presents but little that is really new or important. There is a good demand for prime to extra shipping steers, and with continued light arrivals and offerings of this kind, prices are strong though not quotably higher; there seems to be a scarcity of good cattle in all the leading markets of the country, while at the same time they are all over stocked with the lower grades; hence, while there are selling readily everywhere at full prices, the latter are dragging, and in not a few instances have to be sold for about what they cost at home, leaving an actual loss to the shipper of freight and feed bills besides a heavy shrinkage in weight. The reports from the east this week are substantially as follows: "Good cattle are doing well enough, while common and inferior are exceedingly dull." Hence eastern buyers are picking up all of the former they can get their hands upon, while, according to a common phrase among drovers, they are letting the latter feed severely alone.

Prime to extra 1300@1500 steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6½ to 7 cts—there was one drove of fancy, from Southern Ohio, sold at something over 7 cts; prime 1100 to 1200 averages, 5¾ to 6 cts; good 1000@1050, 4¾@5¼; stock cattle 3@3½; rough stock including old cows, stags and bulls, 2@3 cts. As we write, they are but few good cattle unsold, while the pens are pretty well filled with trash—unfitted for anything but to run on grass, and the fact that the pasture east is not good is very much against the sale of this kind of stock in this market.

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
16	16,580	5 15	34	38,310	6 00
32	41,740	6 25	18	19,560	5 87
4	4,590	4 00	14	13,130	5 00
19	18,800	5 37	29	17,090	4 25
17	20,900	5 90			
Hazlewood & B.					
21	18,660	4 25	19	17,680	4 85
17	21,500	6 25	20	16,800	4 20
20	18,845	5 75	5	6,260	6 25
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
36	42,160	6 00	20	19,890	4 75
28	29,280	5 80	16	19,590	5 65
68	85,100	6 25	18	20,330	5 80
18	19,200	5 30	11	11,860	5 65
7	7,580	5 65	12	10,110	4 37
18	16,400	4 00	8	7,890	4 50
6	5,000	3 50	17	17,180	6 00
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
21	19,070	4 00	3	3,060	4 75
11	10,060	4 00	17	16,090	4 00
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:					
23	16,540	4 50	17	18,190	5 85
12	11,290	4 37	16	19,960	6 25
14	17,020	6 25			
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
17	16,960	5 25	18	19,560	5 50
17	18,310	6 00	17	19,700	5 62
16	21,650	6 62	34	40,170	6 12
18	21,620	6 70	17	21,470	6 37
16	20,320	6 25	17	18,400	5 00
Orr, Williams & L. sold:					
16	18,540	6 65	15	16,230	4 00
56	78,540	7 00	30	32,670	6 80
4	4,170	4 00	16	18,660	5 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for this class of stock differs in but few particulars from the close of last week; trade is fair, if anything the general feeling is better, if we except the lower grades, which are largely in the ascendancy this week. The arrivals thus far, however, are reported considerably short of the same time last week, while the quality, as already noted, is very common; prime fat sheep, in consequence of a very limited supply, are selling readily at full prices, while inferior stock is scarcely holding its own, as the supply of this kind is fully up to the demand. Eastern buyers nearly all claim that prices are higher here relatively than in the east, but they are buying in anticipation of an improvement, or, as it is better understood among stock men, on "prospects." Extra 95 to 100 lbs (fine wool) may be quoted at 6 to 6¼; coarse wool, same weight and quality, 5¾ to 5¾; 85 to 90 lbs 5¾ to 5¾; fair 75 to 80 lbs, 5 to 5¼, common 70 to 75 lbs, 4 to 4¾. There is but little inquiry for lambs, and the market is dull and lower.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
106	8,220	4 80	204	14,900	5 20
221	16,390	5 00	107	7,870	5 12
111	8,200	5 00	100	7,730	5 20
185	14,135	5 25	105	8,250	5 12
48	4,180	5 60	157	17,190	6 10
46	3,450	5 40	102	8,320	5 60
76 per head		$2.50	35 lms per head		$2.00
58	"	$2.75	169	14,530	4 90
114	9,000	5 00			
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
43	21,900	5 25	99	7,880	4 65
185	14,350	4 55	181	16,650	5 40
43 lms	2,030	6 00	71	4,900	4 15
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
204	14,860	5 12	208 per head		2 82
33 lms per head		$2.00	205	11,750	5 75
43	3,620	5 25	40 lambs	1,860	5 40
Holmes L & Co., sold:					
215	15,580	4 87	188	16,840	5 00
200	15,590	5 00	407	36,070	5 50
109	8,580	5 40	40 per head		$3.00
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
199	15,670	5 50	43	3,000	4 12
86	7,270	5 30	101	8,210	5 12

HOGS.

Philadelphia hogs, in consequence of a very light supply, have ruled firm during the past two days, and prices are higher; we now quote prime at 5,40, and extra at 5,50—one bunch brought 5,60. Yorkers are steady, and the offerings as a general thing are common in point of quality, and may be quoted at from 4½ to 5 cts.

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
160	43,000	5 35	17	14,720	5 35
47	12,290	5 35	41	8,830	5 25
263	67,890	5 37	115	13,820	5 25
12	2,610	5 20	47	9,540	4 85
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
52	11,900	5 00	58	11,790	4 90
79	22,050	5 40			
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
15	2,910	5 00	51	10,250	4 85
33	7,360	5 00	132	36,220	5 25
13	41,880	5 25	17	5,840	4 70
193	50,390	4 95	108	27,850	4 90
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
125	22,600	4 75	50	11,970	5 35
71	20,950	5 40	42	7,760	4 80
20	4,260	5 12	98	20,220	5 10
147	44,010	5 25	131	38,020	5 10
77	22,460	5 25	83	23,500	5 35
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
33	8,600	5 30	17	4,340	4 70
87	20,320	4 75	62	15,800	5 25
Orr, Williams & L sold:					
150	29,930	5 30	108	27,650	4 90

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD: P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter.....1 | J. P. Barker & Son.....1
Nimick & Co.....16 | Wharton Bros & Co.....7
Reese G & Co.....3 | Wilson G & Co.....2
Brown & Co.....1 | Everson G & Co.....2
Wm. Hacket.....2 | Caughey H.....2
Lewis B & D.....1 | Lewis O & P.....4
Total.....49

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O & P.....3 | Graff B & Co.....12
Byers McC & Co.....2 | Lucy Furnace.....32
Caughey & H.....2 | McKnight P & Co.....2
Brown & M.....6
Total.....59

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Jones L.....7 | Loomis & Co.....1
Total.....8

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 14.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅜; American securities firm; 5-20s of '62, 92⅝; do '65, 93; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 92. Tallow, 46s. Turpentine, 35s@35s 6d. PARIS, August 14.—Rentes, 55f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9¼@10d; middling Orleans 10½d; sales 15,000; speculation and exports 3,000. California white wheat 12s 3d; red western spring 11s 6d@11s 9d; red winter 12s 3d. Corn 28s 6d@29s 2d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 32s; short rib middles 35s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The general tone of the market is towards activity, but the continued heat of the weather has retarded business, and the transactions for the day are light in comparison with those of last week, but some fair sales have been effected in the different branches of trade. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says brown sheetings are in fair request for standard weights, and moderate transactions are reported at full rates; medium grades are without much inquiry; bleached shirtings and sheetings were in limited demand, and some favorite marks are sold ahead. Cotton drills steady at former quotations. Canton flannels are without any new features. Woolen flannels are without any change. Cloths and coatings for the day are without much inquiry, while white fancy cassimeres showed considerable more activity. Doeskins continue to do fairly, and some moderate sales are reported for to-day. Foreign dry goods are yet inactive and for to-day lacked animation.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 14.—Cattle: receipts to day 476, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,751, or 223 cars against 335 last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; receipts still continue light and principally inferior grades; but few cattle in yard and they quickly sold; Texans a shade lower; 40 head only disposed of; sales 33 Ohio steers, averaging 1,217, at $6,50; 20 Ohio skippers, averaging 972, at $5; 375 Illinois steers, 1,196 to 1,588, at $6,12½ to $7,10; 127 Indiana do, 1,240 to 1,507, at $6,75 to $6,95; 108 Missouri do, 1,127 to 1,307, at $5,75 to $6,95; 207 Texas do, 1,092 to 1,414, at $4,62½ to $5; 34 Texas cows, 827, at $5; 109 Cherokee steers, 1,001 to 1,109, at $4,50 to $4,80; 18 Michigan steers, 1,007, at $5,12½. Sheep: receipts to-day 9,400, making the supply for the week thus far 10,400, against 14,000 last week; market opened heavy, with a downward tendency; buyers and sellers standing widely apart; but few sales transpired; price rule for Canada lambs 9c to 9c, Canada sheep $4,50 to $5,00; Western sheep $4,50 to $5,25, according to quality. Sales 107 Canada lambs averaging 70 lbs at $7,50; 185 Canada lambs averaging 70 lbs at $7. Hogs: receipts to day 1,100, making total supply for week thus far 5,500 against 13,800 last week.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 21¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6@6,50; common to good $7@7,35; extra Ohio $7,20@7,50; St. Louis $7,75@11. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet and easier at 92½ @93. Wheat dull and lower; white western $1,95@2,10; winter red western $1,80@1,85; No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1,67. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; unarranged mixed 63½c; sail do 64@64½c; high mixed and yellow 64@65c. Oats quiet and lower; western 43@45c; Ohio 48@53c. Eggs quiet; western 18 @19c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather dull, at 27@28c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet, only at @6c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 15@18¾c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum crude 11¾@12c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet and firm at 51¼@52c. Provisions firm. Mess pork dull at $13,62@13,65; prime $12@12,50. Beef dull; plain mess $5@5,50; extra $8@10; hams dull at $20@22; tierce nominal; prime mess $12@16; India mess $17@19. Cuts Meats steady; hams 11@14c; shoulders 6@7c. Middles quiet and firmer; short clear 8¾c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam, new, 8¼@8¾c; do old 9@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and Cheese dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Four dull; old $7,25 @7,50; new $7,00@7,25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; dry $1,40@1,45; damp $1,10 @1,30. Corn steady and in moderate demand; 45@46. Rye steady and in moderate demand; old 72@75c; new 60@70c. Oats firm; fair demand for old; 33@38c; new 26@30c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged and firm. Oils unchanged and steady. Eggs steady and in moderate demand; 12@12½c. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice; 20@22c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales over 1,000 lbs in lots at $13. Lard: demand light and holders firm; offerings light; summer wanted at 8c; steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders 6¼c buyer August; 6¾c for rib; 7¾c for clear rib; 8¼c refused; 8¾c asked; clear 8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; clear rib 9¼c spot sales; 6¾c delivery September 5th; clear 9¾c; sales at 9¾c, loose. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4,75@5,25. Whisky unsettled; sales at 89@90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closing dull; $1,57 @1,57½ cash seller August; $1,21½ seller September. Corn easier for No. 2; 43¾c seller August; 43c seller September; rejected steady and in good demand at 39¾c. Oats firm; 27¾@28c cash seller August; 26¾c seller September; rejected 22¾c. Rye firm; no spot; 76¾c seller September. Barley quiet but steady; old 53c; new 57c; seller September 57¼c. Pork inactive; $13,75 bid, $14,00 asked cash seller August and September. Lard steady; winter 8¾@8¾c; summer 8@8¾. Meats strong; sales of shoulders at 6@6¼c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 8¾c. Whisky dull; 89¾c bid, 90c asked.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Flour firm; choice old and good fresh ground scarce; treble, $6,50 @7,50; family, $8,00@9,50. Corn: mixed low-er; 56c; yellow, 57c; white mixed, 62c; white, 61c. Oats quiet at 42@45c. Hay firm at $27@ 30. Bran firm at 96c. Pork dull at $13,25. Bacon active, scarce and firmer at 7¾@8@10¼; 6@10¾@10¾@16¾c. Hams: sugar cured, 16¾ @17c. Lard firm; tierce and refined, 9¾c; keg, 11¾@12¾c. Whisky dull at 93@99c. Coffee 16¾@19¾c. Cotton: sales 109 bales; nominal; good ordinary, 18@18¾c; low middling, 19¾@ 20¼c; receipts, 79; no exports; stock on hand, 6,812.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Flour firm: superfine $5@5,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $7,25@9,00. Wheat quiet; red $1,63@ 1,79. Rye nominal at 80c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 63c; mixed western 62@65c. Oats dull; western white 46@48c; mixed 43c. Provisions in good demand. Mess pork $14@14,25. Lard 8¾@9c. Petroleum: crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 22@22¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand, with a strong upward tendency. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; sales 5,000 bush No 2 red winter at $1,44. Corn steady and in moderate demand; low mixed 49c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 36c; new 30c. Rye quiet. Petroleum: refined easier but unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 white Michigan $1,76; amber do $1,45; old $1,70, seller August; No. 1 red $1,75; No. 2 do $1,50; No 3 do $1,40. Corn quiet; high mixed 47¾@48c; low mixed 47½c; yellow 48¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1 new 35c; old 36½c. Michigan 35c; rejected 26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat declined; choice amber $1,40. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats active and firm; western mixed 50c. Rye firm and scarce at 72 @75c. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter: western dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94@94½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,44; No. 2 do $1,43. Corn firm and fair demand; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats steady and moderate demand. Barley firm and fair demand; fall No. 2 59c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 14.—1 cars pipe, Jas Reno; 1 car oats, Clark & Smith; 45 bbls apples, J L M & Son: 1 car lumber, J B Ingham; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lime, J K Shinn & Co. 1 car s pipe, Jas Miller; 114 bbls apples, John Herbert; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 400 sks flour, E Knox & Son; 5 pkgs crackers Jas Lockhart; 1 car iron hoops, Duncan & T; 2 bdls pelts, I. R Stimple; 1 car oats, Thompson & F; 1 car tax seed, M B Snydam; 1 car mill feed Spear & Grinn.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY August, 14.—49 bbls l oil, H W C Tweddle; 6 s machines, Grover & Baker S M Co; 2 cars metal, Lewis O & P; 2 bbls l oil, Craw G M; 1 case mdse, H P Schwartz; 1 do do, W Brill; 12 bdls h forks, 82 do rakes, 6 box h ware, Jno Phelan; 50 box yeast, Keymer & Bros; 3 box mdse, W Mitchell; 9 box jars, Bennett & F; 2 coops chickens, Vahgorder & S; 5 sks wool; 2 do potatoes, J Welsh & Co; 3 sks rags, Shoemaker & Co; 20 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 21 do do, S M Kier; 16 do do, Coleman R & Co; 1230 doz s handles, Hubbard L R & Co; 1 car ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 60 bbls salt, McCandless, Son & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD August 13.—34 cads tobacco, Haworth & D; 10 trs hams, J H Parker; 16 cads tobacco, Luebbe & B; 15 bbls whisky, Einstein & Bro; 10 do do, Schmidt & F; 68 bdls g hides, A Holstein; 100 trs hams, E H Myers & Co; 7 bbls apples, S Martin; 2 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 1 car s pipe, S M Kier; 1 car bushels wheat, 6 cars do, Marshall K & Co; 200 sks s corn, 350 bush do M F Herron & Co; 70 bbls cement, T P Henderson; 70 do do, J R Caldwell; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 100 do do, S B Floyd & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R August 14.—4 cases crackers, S H Baird; 15 box soap, S P Shriver & Co; 10 bx do, S Ewart & Co; 3 cases crackers, C Myers; 3 box h ware, Geo G Stoner; 40 sks rags, John Dunlap; 45 g hides, Geo N Hoffstott & Co; 4 cases handles, Fahnestock & M; 24 bbls pears, 1 bbl eggs, 5 bbls apples, E Moye & Co, 175 sks corn, W Heidt & Co; 5 bbls pears, 2 kgs butter, Loh & C; 1 car s steel, Anderson & W; 3 bbls eggs, 5 box cheese, Voigt M & Co; 177 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 25 doz brooms, Dilworth Bro; 17 g hides, 21 skins, W Flaccus & Son; 1 roll leather, J Calery & Co; 4 bbls pears, Vangorder & S; 33 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr 7 bales rags, C P Markle & Co; 200 straw boards, Matchet N Co; 165 sks oats, McHenry & H; 1 car castings, Mullen & A; 270 sks oats, Scott & G; 100 bbls flour, H Wallace.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 14.—4 cars lumber, McQuewan & D; 1 do do, Jones & L; 2 do f brick, Miller B & P; 1 do do, Jas Wood & Co; 1 do c ore copper, Park & Co; 1 do c lay, Park Bros & Co; 450 bags malt, Pier D & Co; 58 bbls p tar, J H Elkins, 1 box drugs, Fleming Bros; 3 do brushes, F H Stewart; 20 bl bbls fish, Knox & Orr, 10 box chalk, R S Davis & Co; 100 do do starch, 8 crates do,

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent.—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Stulling, Alneu's & Co., Baltimore, Md., 3c; H. C. Oliver, Leal river, Minn., 3c; Mrs. Mary L. Dicken, Latrobe, Pa., 3c; Edward Speelman, New York, N. Y., 3c; Wilder P. Clark, Winchendon, Mass., 1c.

Drowned while Bathing.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Daniel Totten, about eighteen years of age, was bathing in the Allegheny river, near the railroad bridge, when he took the cramp and was drowned. Search was made for the body, but it could not be found. The deceased was a son of Daniel Totten, Sr., proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel in the Diamond.

The "National."

If you want to be sure of your money in case of fire, take out a policy in the "National," of Allegheny, of which Mr. James E. Stevenson is Secretary. The company is managed by a board of directors well known in home business circles, and its business is confined solely to fire insurance. It only lost a little over six thousand dollars the last six months, and its assets aggregate $168,000. Do you want better security?

Death of B. A. Sampson, Esq.

The painful duty devolves upon us to announce the death, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., of Benson A. Sampson, Esq., of Allegheny City, whom we have known from his youth. He was born in this city, and has resided always in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. He was in his 54th year, and had never married, but continued to reside with his father, the venerable John Sampson, who has our heartfelt sympathy in this melancholy bereavement. The deceased was a gentleman of quiet and unobtrusive habits. He served his ward as Alderman for two or three terms. He was much respected, and will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. His funeral will proceed at 2 P. M. tomorrow from the residence of his father in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, (formerly Manchester).

That Church Meeting.

Some of the members of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, are laboring under the impression that the action of the meeting on Tuesday evening was final, and that they now have no recourse but to decide upon the candidate then selected. This is a mistake. The meeting was only a sort of caucus to test the feeling of the membership in reference to the various candidates who were before them. Dr. Wallace proved, according to the votes, to be the favorite, but that does not compel any one to vote for him when the official meeting is held next Tuesday evening, and the formal vote taken. There have been instances when the caucus nominee was set aside and a new man chosen. We merely make explanation to correct a misapprehension, not that we know such is to be the case in this instance. Dr. Wallace's selection, we understand, gives general satisfaction.

The Appropriations.

The following statement shows the condition of the appropriations—the amount estimated for the year and the amount already received:

	Estimate.	Received.
City tax	$187,000	$91,962 09
City business tax	180,000	52,245 39
City special tax	35,000	17,819 84
Lawrenceville special tax	5,500	2,824 21
Water works	180,000	61,729 79
Monongahela wharf	12,000	9,290 83
Allegheny wharf	2,800	1,649 97
Mayor's office	24,000	19,850 89
Diamond markets	40,000	21,963 54
Fifth avenue market	4,000	2,399 31
City Guager	3,000	775 00
Vehicle license	25,000	22,608 25
Street railroads	4,000	
Lot regulating	2,000	791 00
Building Inspector	3,500	2,226 50
Salt Inspector	100	100 00
Board measurers	100	
Interest on unexpended balances	5,000	1,608 73
Streets	4,000	1,476 67
Connellsville Road	3,000	
Fire Department	100,243	45,965 02

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Another Gathering of the Conferees—No Choice Yet—To Try Again To-day.

Last night the Republican Conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of Butler, Armstrong and Allegheny counties, held the third of a series of meetings at the Monongahela House to decide upon a candidate. All the Conferees were in attendance. They commenced business at 8 o'clock by taking a ballot which stood: Graham 3, McMunkin 3, Jackson 3, each county casting all the former meeting, standing by its candicate. This proceeding was repeated at intervals until eleven o'clock with no change in the result. Finding it impossible to agree, during the evening, the Conferees adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock when the fourth trial will be made. It is probable a decision will be made to-day, as the balloting like Mark Twain's dinner of beans, is getting somewhat monotonous.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Remarkable Verdict.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in Mr. Sparts' orchard in East Liberty. Coroner West was notified, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the remains. The only trace of the identity of the deceased was a temperance pledge found in his pocket, signed by the name of Thomas Thacker. The pledge was given by the Young Men's Home.

The jury were unable to arrive at any definite conclusions in regard to the cause of his death, though it is supposed by some that his death resulted from his breaking off too suddenly from drinking, while suffering with *mania a potu*—in short died from signing the temperance pledge. The jury, however, returned a different verdict, which was as follows: "The deceased, Thomas Thacker, came to his death by being found in Sparts' orchard, on the morning of Wednesday, August 14th, 1872." This is certainly a most remarkable verdict, and, if correct, that orchard must possess a strange fatality to those who are found within its limits.

TEETS BROUGHT HOME.

Chief Clark's Return Home—He Brings His Man With Him This Time.

Put a feather in Chief Clark's cap. He has caught Teets, and this time held on to him. Several days ago, it will be remembered, the Chief suddenly disappeared, and many and various were the rumors of the cause. "Brain fever" kept him at home was the semi-official report, but the reporters soon discovered he had gone west again after Teets. From that time nothing was heard of him, and he became a sort of lost Livingstone among the police, until this, morning when he made his appearance at the Allegheny lock-up about half past one o'clock, having Teets in custody. It seems that the man was apprehended in Wachita some time after he had escaped from Chief Clark, and the Chief hearing of this went again for him, determined to make his second trip successful.

Teets has nothing to say, but seems to accept the situation. He was furnished with lodgings at the lock-up and will come before His Honor this morning. His bondsmen will be glad to hear from him.

THE SWALLOWING PROCESS.

Dem-Lib-Rep's. in Council—The Joint Committee Arranging Matters.—The Great Feat Accomplished.

The political doctors of the Liberal-Republican-Democrat-German Reformed factions, to whom was assigned the difficult and delicate task of so arranging matters that each might swallow the other, and yet preserve a sort of identity, assembled last evening at their Fifth avenue headquarters, and proceeded with the important work before them. The rude world was shut out from any participation in, or knowledge of their spiritual communings in detail, but were favored with information as to the result—after three hours of suspense—when the folts were drawn back and the weary bellers announced the completion of their labors From the report from which the Secretary was instructed to make, it appeared that the ticket had been thus arranged. *Liberal Republicans*—the two Congressional nominations; *German Reformed*—the County Recorder; *Democrats*—he Sheriff; the candidates for Constitutional Convention to be equally divided; the Legislative candidates, to be distributed two for German Reform, five for Democrats, the Liberal Republicans being cut off from a share in this pie. No names were suggested, but these will be offered at the Democratic County Convention, at the meeting next Thursday.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS!

The Allegheny Meeting To-Night—A Grand Demonstration Anticipated.

Let Republicans rally in force at the Allegheny meeting to-night. Every arrangement has been made for a grand demonstration, and there is no doubt it will be one of the most brilliant displays of the campaign. Hon. Selucious Garfield, the orator of the evening, has won the highest reputation as a platform speaker, and is said to have no superior in the country. His addresses elsewhere have been received with the most marked appreciation—not alone for the elocutionary ability displayed, but as well for their argument and literary character. All who have the privilege of listening to him to-night, will enjoy one of the finest oratorical efforts that will be their privilege during the campaign. Friends and opponents of the Republican party who wish to hear the political issues of the day fairly, ably, and withal entertainingly discussed, should rally in the Allegheny Diamond to-night.

OTHER MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

A meeting of the old "Wide Awake" club of '60 and "Tanner" club of '68, will meet to-night at old City Hall to reorganize.

The Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club of the Eighth ward, will meet at the Franklin School House to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The Republicans of West Elizabeth hold a grand rally to-morrow evening. The speakers are Hon. Thos. Lond, Hon. Geo. V. Lyons and J. S. Haymaker, Esq.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Sixth Ward Grant Club will receive their uniform to-night and will try them next Saturday night.

THE Republicans of the South Side intend to give the eloquent Garfield a warm reception next Saturday night.

THE young men of East Birmingham who desire to join the Marching Club are requested to meet at Alderman Hoerr's office next Friday evening.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of musicians was held last evening at the Lincoln Club Rooms, for the purpose of organizing a Glee Club. The matter was canvassed, and another meeting ordered for next week.

THE Committee appointed by the County Executive Committee to make arrangements for the reception of Hon. Selucius Garfield, at the meeting on the South Side next Saturday night, will meet this afternoon at half-past one o'clock, at the office of Alderman Hoerr, in East Birmingham.

THE Third Ward Marching Club held a meeting last evening, when the committee appointed to contract for the uniforms reported that they had awarded the contract for the uniforms, and that they would be ready early next week. The Club then elected the following officers: Captain, Dr. George N. Purviance; First Lieutenant, John Moore; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Reed, Jr.; Orderly, William B. Fehl. The Club then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, August 22nd.

BREVITIES.

....Try street sewer in many places has again caved in.

....The first grapes of the season appeared in market yesterday.

....Allegheny Diamond will be crowded this evening to hear the great orator Garfield.

....Last evening the heavens were lighted up with moonshine, lightning and the aurora borealis.

....The first Club to appear on the South Side in uniform was the Brownstown Grant and Wilson Club.

....Two runaways occurred on Webster avenue yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done except to demolish a tree-box.

....The Ancient Order of Foresters held a picnic at Friendship Grove yesterday. About one thousand persons were present.

....Several days ago a number of sheep were standing under a tree on Major Scott's farm, Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., when the tree was struck by lightning and twenty-five of the sheep killed.

....The Hebrew Anniversary of the ninth of the month of Ub, commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity and consequent dispersion of the Israelites, was celebrated by fasting and prayers yesterday.

....The yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, a wagon and a post came in contact in front of the Penitentiary, Ohio street, Allegheny. The wagon was demolished, the owner thrown out and bruised, and the horses checked up.

....Mr. John Gillespie the well known chimney sweep, has just returned from an extensive western trip and may be found at his old stand, No. 14 Strawberry alley, ready to sweep your chimney, reset your grates, repair your heating furnace &c.

....At the last meeting of the Park Commission, bills including the pay roll, to the amount of $917 were approved. They also accepted the offer of the Reserve Silver Cornet Band to play in the Park next Wednesday evening, provided the weather is suitable.

....Yesterday morning the body of the man who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Sunday was recovered at the foot of Eight street. The name of the deceased was John Davis, a bricklayer by trade, and about thirty years of age. He went into the river to bathe, and was drowned. Alderman McMasters held an inquest upon the remains, and returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased leaves a wife, but no children.

PERSONAL.

***Go and hear Garfield to-night.

***Rev. Joseph King returned from the mountains yesterday.

***Hon. James L. Graham has returned home from his summer tour.

***Hon. Thomas Marshall has arrived from his sojourn in Butler county.

***A. D. Newman, late Controller's clerk returned from Greenfield, Greensprings yesterday.

***Mayor Callow has a bell wire from his private office to the outer office, by which he can summon an officer without rising from his seat. The new arrangement went into effect yesterday.

***Mr. Johnson yesterday toiled for a couple of hours digging a hole for a bell wire from the Mayor's private office—and the wire then emerged—not in the outer office—but in the open air. Call on Johnson at the Allegheny Postoffice for particulars.

***Mr. David Semple, son of William Semple, of Allegheny, has arrived home from an extended tour through Scotland, where he gone for his health. We are glad to see him looking so well. David, though not having arrived at his majority yet, got into the best business men in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and we predict in the course of a few years, he will manage his father's large dry goods establishment with the same ability as it is now governed, which is certainly saying a good deal.

***We had a pleasant visit yesterday from Dr. J. M. McKenzie who will be remembered among many of our older citizens as a former resident of this city. The Doctor left us in 1855, and has had many interesting experiences, visited various parts of the Union, and has at last settled at Cincinnati, where with his associates he has recently become connected with the *Evening Star* which gives signs of extraordinary success, of which the energy, enterprise and talents of the Doctor and his associates are a sure prestige.

***A petition has been sent on to Harrisburgh asking the Attorney General to remove Coroner West. Among those mentioned as contention with the office, in case of a vacancy, is Mr. William Anderson, of the *Commercial*. We do not know that our journalistic friend would accept the office, but if he did we do know that there would be no further trouble in that quarter. No one could be selected who is better qualified, or who would discharge the onerous and important duties of the office with greater efficiency.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS yesterday disposed of four common cases.

FOR drunkeness Bella Williams was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty-two common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

PETER MCGEE was yesterday sent to the Work House for ninety days for striking a man on the head with a stone.

WM. TRACKEL, who had escaped from the Work House, was yesterday returned to that institution for six months.

LINA ANDERSON and John Roberts were fined $25 and costs each yesterday morning by Mayor Callow, for disorderly conduct in the Park.

JOHN MILLER was yesterday arrested and placed in the Allegheny lock-up in charge of stealing a watch. John Lang made the information before Alderman D. L. Smith.

YESTERDAY Mayor Callow fined Richard Morgan $25 and costs for failing to remove a nuisance when notified to do so by Health Officer Hoch.

BEFORE Alderman Taylor Kate Ward made an information against John Callagan, charging him with assault and battery. It is alleged that the defendant made an attack upon her, and struck and kicked her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

WILLIAM BERRY and James Dugan were released a few days ago from the Workhouse; but the institution at Claremont seems to have a particular attraction for them. Yesterday they were again committed for sixty days, on charge of disorderly conduct.

MICHAEL FEANY got into a fight with his brother at the Point last night, and struck him on the head with a stone. He was not satisfied with this weapon, but went into the house and produced a huge butcher knife. He was arrested, however, before he had time to use it.

WILLIAM STRAUB, ESQ., of the firm of Straub & Bro., yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging Adam Wendell with the larceny of a horse a wagon and a set of harness. The stolen property was recovered, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Wendell.

WILLIAM CONSIDINE was brought before Alderman Taylor on information of his wife, who charged him with assault and battery. He was released on three hundred dollars bail, and the same evening made another assault upon his wife. Yesterday he was again arrested, and committed to jail.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Rose Horn made information against Thomas Williams, charging him with having assaulted a little girl who was employed at the house of the defendent. The girl was rescued from him but he returned again, it is alleged, several times to the house. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

ALDERMAN THOMAS yesterday committed Martin Honan to jail on a charge of felonious assault and battery upon John McCandless. It is said that a difficulty between the parties McCandless was cut so badly that his life is despaired of. The Alderman refused to accept bail for the defendant, and he was accordingly sent to jail for hearing next Monday.

YESTERDAY morning James Meyer, a coal miner, was arrested on information of A. Boreland, who charged him with stoning the Wall's accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which the deponent is the conductor. It is alleged that on last Friday the stoning took place at Swissvale. The accused was arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail.

St. Rose's Picnic.

A picnic will be held at Cannelton, Beaver county, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1871, for the benefit of St. Rose's new church. Visitors may expect a pleasant time. Among the attractions unusual on the occasion will be the air gun shooting, magneto-electric battery, comic stereoscopic views and the "Wheel of Fortune." Old and young, who wish to enjoy a good day's fun, should attend, as such opportunities occur but seldom. A brass and string band will be in attendance. Dancing commences at ten o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Through the kindness of P. L. Grim, Superintendent of the Economite Railroad, visitors coming by New Galilee from the East and the West, will be furnished a train to leave at 10 A. M. for the Grove, and return at 5:30 P. M., connecting with evening trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The train will stop at Darlington going and returning from the picnic.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends buy, no other.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.
H

CAMP MEETINGS.

Thitherward—The Trip—Claremont—The Work House — Reflections—Tarentum Our Hack and Driver—Camp—Dinner—Afternoon—Evening—Sermon—Wednesday—Appearance of the Grounds &c.

Tuesday morning, nine and a half o'clock, Allegheny City. All on board the train for Tarentum Camp Ground. Our crowd consists of quite a number of ladies and a few gentlemen. All seem cheerful and happy. They are anticipating a good time—good for both soul and body. Their outfit comprises boxes, trunks, camp chairs, water-proofs, dusters, overcoats, shawls, umbrellas, sun-shades fans.

This morning is clear and bright, the sun rather hot for comfort. The heavy rain last night laid the dust nicely, so that with the breeze the rapid motion of the train creates the ride is delightful. We are now flying up the beautiful valley of the Allegheny, the river on the right and the high hills clad in living green on the left. Here is Claremont. This is making for itself a sad notoriety. It is the site of the Allegheny Work House, a praiseworthy institution, and yet a humiliating necessity. Here are congregated minor offenders, those whose crimes are not deemed sufficiently flagrant to deserve incarceration in the State prison. They are here wisely, humanely, economically. The object is not so much punishment as reformation. The design of the institution is to be self-supporting. This is right. If crime cannot be prevented it ought to support itself. We heartily commend the Work House to those who prefer imprisonment to freedom, to those who deem it more pleasant and profitable to work for the county than for themselves.

Here we are at Springdale. That's a pretty name. The place may be so in the hereafter. How we go! This train must have a plucky locomotive. It runs like the very wind.

Tarentum is reached already. Off we get and find our way into the hacks which are in readiness to convey us to our destination. Ours is drawn by two good looking horses with silver mounted harnesses, and driven by a man who wears a nice, clean shirt, and holds in his hand a new whip evidently procured for the occasion.

All ready, off we start. The road is good and the ride delightful. Less than forty minutes bring us safely to the camp. We are ready for a good dinner and it is nearly ready for us.

The camp ground looks like an old familiar friend having donned a new suit. But more of this again.

Wednesday morning—Yesterday afternoon was spent in admiring the improvements of the grounds, and in renewing old acquaintanceship. Very rapid and pleasantly it passed away. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Williams, of Missouri. Text—"Let us, therefore, come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." The sermon was exceedingly appropriate and preached with good effect. It was followed by an earnest prayer meeting. Three hundred persons perhaps were present.

In the night a heavy rain fell, so that nature's face is, this morning, clean and bright. Nearly all the tents on the ground are water proof. Rain therefore gives but little inconvenience.

Your correspondent is sitting on the preachers' stand. In front of this stand are seats sufficient to accommodate not less than two thousand people. Over nearly half of these is a muslin canopy affording both shelter and shade. On the right and left, and in the front and rear are the tents. Most of them, however, deserve a more pretentious name. They are cottages, many of them having two stories and beautiful white fronts. These have all the conveniences and comforts of cozy homes. Much taste is displayed in improving and ornamenting them. Evergreen wreaths and hanging baskets are seen in great profusion. Most of the tents are already occupied; before night none will be vacant. The provision for entertaining the people is ample; there are three large boarding-tents. This evening the services of the meeting proper begin. They, with succeeding ones, shall be reported for your readers. AMICUS.

MOUNT SEWICKLEY.

The meeting has commenced, and under very favorable circumstances, a pleasant, comfortable ground, and a good attendance giving their encouragement. Tuesday evening the first service took place. The arrangements in and around the stand were the most complete we have ever seen. During the day, several of the ministers assembled in the altar, and devoted themselves for the duties to commence in the seats. The entire enclosed altar, capable of seating some two hundred persons, was thus improved, and new presents seats as comfortable as are found anywhere. A large gasoline apparatus, hung in front of the pulpit, furnished a bright and agreeable light, which was strengthened by that of the numerous reflecting lamps suspended in all parts of the encampment.

The Elder, Rev. A. W. Baker, delivered a sermon upon "The necessity of repentance and faith." It was a discourse that was well fitted for the occasion. Full of deep thought, and expressed in well-chosen language, it was an excellent sermon for the opening of the camp-meeting. At the close of the preaching a short prayer-meeting was held, and the services closed.

In addition to the ministers previously mentioned, Revs. J. B. Mills and J. M. Swan have arrived. Tent-holders, and others, are now arriving daily. H.

Our Streets.

The proposal to repave Water street, and to widen and improve Fifth avenue, from Gist street to Penn avenue, gives fresh prominence to the question of material for pavements. We understand that the proprietors of the Stowe patent and others are competitors for the new contracts, and we suppose we shall have the usual contest between the different patentees. Our judgment is, that an impartial committee, and a better than the Fifth Avenue Committee could not be selected—should be appointed to investigate the merits of the various systems of pavement, with the view of having their decision govern the entire city. Councils might have the report made to them, and ratify it by ordinance.

The subject is deserving of a broader discussion than we have space for this morning. The general facts bearing on it, however, are briefly these: There are several patents for wooden pavement—the Stowe, Miller, Robbins, Webb, Nicholson, and other cut block arrangements, and the rough round block or Locust pavement. The value of the several patents turns, in some cases, upon the manner of putting down; in others, upon the preparation of the wood. The peculiarities of the Miller and Stowe processes embody, chiefly, the keying of the blocks from side to side of the street. The Robbins process has a value in the preservative vapors of oil, driven into the wood. The Webb plan is to fill the pores of the wood with the product of tar, by means of capillary attraction, and is the cheaper of the two preservative processes. All of these—Miller, Stowe and Nicholson—employ tar, and merely dip the blocks in it before putting down. This simply hastens decay.

Against all the processes named, one of two or three objections will stand. 1. The wood used is of too light a character to stand the wear of the heavy vehicles used on our streets. The pavement at the junction of Wood street and Fifth avenue has worn away four inches in the few years it has been down. 2. If the wood were of sufficiently close texture to endure the wear, the covering of tar, &c., would not stick. In the small section of Stowe pavement put down near the Monongahela House about a year ago, we found by actual count yesterday seventeen rotten blocks, with many others badly scarred and worn. 3. They are too expensive. The cost is $3 per yard, a sum entirely too large, in view of the short wear.

The Locust pavement, a section of which was imperfectly put down at the intersection of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, impresses us as worthy serious attention on the part of our authorities. It is well known that locust is one of our most durable woods, and we are reliably informed that it will cost only $2.50 per yard, fifty cents less than the other styles of pavement. This on the ten thousand yards along Water street would save the city five thousand dollars, besides affording a better pavement. It is the simplest possible, being merely made up of broken stone gravel and solid blocks of wood, put down endwise. It could be readily repaired, while there seems no objection to it that will not as readily apply to either of the other plans. The firmness of texture of the wood renders its greater durability an absolute certainty. We merely throw out these suggestion as hints, and may consider the subject more elaborately in a subsequent issue.

Query.

Why do all other sewing machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

ANSWER.

Because the Singer is the standard sewing machine of the world.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in every sense, and doing just what they require.

R. Straw & Co., 10 Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

The New Salesroom

Lately fitted up for the sale of Singer Sewing Machines is at No. 10 Sixth street.

R. S. & Co., Agents.

Loveliness on the Increase.

A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with whenever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalance the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars. 14th-3-S.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.
tf.

Late hours and generous beverages produce their results. Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts a specific. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. H

SEVENTH WARD MEETING.

Organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club.

Last evening a meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh ward was held at the Franklin street school house, for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Butler, Esq., Chairman of the Vigilence Committee, and the following officers were elected:

President—Wm. Floyd, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. A. M. Brown, Robt. Flinn, Jos. A. Butler, James McCallen, Sr., Daniel Stein, John Wilson, Wm. Douglas, F. D. Geist, George Stoebener, Jr., Richard Williams, Charles Jones, John Addey, J. R. Nilbaum, John Marshall, Hugh Perry, Geo. W. Wamhoff, James Sterling, Radcliff Weir, Luke Chapman, Harvey J. Robinson, Jno. F. Boles, Jas. George, Robt. McCoy, A. J. Lee, Thos. Barclay, Sr., Richard McClatchy, Sr., C. Shaffer, David Robinson, John F. Ditler, Wm. Moorehead, Herman Elehbaum, Geo. Arthurs, Frank Meloney, Martin O'Hara, J. B. Hill and Richard Brooks.

Secretaries—David M. Martin, Jas. A. Ross, Joseph Roush, John Frederick, WalterForward.

Treasurer—Otis Childs.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair: Conference Committee, to confer with the committee of the Eighth ward, Messrs. George W. Wilson, Wm. Dalgiesh and Ed. C. Mathews. Committee on Finance: Messrs. Jas. Monaghan, Jos. Ross, Jos. Roush, B. H. Lubbers and Jas. Owens. Committee on Naturalization: Messrs. D. I. Myers, W. Shore, P. Sprever, W. J. Logan, W. Gazzam and Geo. Massey.

Mr. Dalgiesh moved that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet next Friday evening with the club from the Eighth ward, at the Franklin street School House. Carried.

Mr. H. H. McCormick was called upon and made a brief address.

On motion the following committee of three was appointed to confer with the Eighth Ward Committee, to make arrangements for speakers and platforms: Messrs. Joseph A. Butler, William Bullock and Joseph Davis.

All the Republican voters present were requested to sign their names to the roll. About seventy-five responded to the invitation.

On motion the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

FISHER BROS.' SUSPENSION.

Meeting of Creditors—Extension Granted —The Firm to Continue the Business.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the Pittsburgh creditors of the Fisher Bros.—the oil men who suspended on Monday—was held on Duquesne Way and a decision arrived at unanimously to grant any time that the firm might ask. The creditors in the oil regions also held a meeting and came to a similar conclusion. Mr. Fred Fisher has gone to the oil regions to arrange the business there—his visit being rendered necessary by the illness of his brother, J. J. Fisher, the active member of the firm, who has been suffering for several days with a fever. His sudden illness disarranged the business of the firm at the present time and caused the suspension at once. It is thought that upon his recovery the firm will resume, and being granted an extension, will in the course of a few twelve month, be enabled to redeem themselves. The assets, it is said, will more than cover the liabilities, but as yet no schedule has been made.

The history of the suspension is briefly given. In the beginning of the present year the Fishers started up as bulls, and made contracts to deliver about 50,000 barrels of oil per month until January next, at $4.85. Of this amount 100,000 barrels were due in this city. The first three months they held their own, neither losing nor making anything by their extensive transactions. April, May, June and July, however, were disastrous to them, but owing to the fact that they were making nearly $70,000 a month on heavy oils, they were able to meet the engagements. Big strikes of that kind of oil lately, pulled down their profit on actual productions to a mere fraction of what it had been, and while their prospect for August promised to show more than $3,000 per day, their payments would go may be to $4,500. September would not likely show much if any improvement on this, and rather than fight against a falling market, at the best, could only be averted a short time, the firm concluded last Saturday to suspend.

Query.

Why do all other sewing machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

Answer.

Because the Singer is the standard sewing machine of the world. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

The New Salesroom

Lately fitted up for the sale of Singer Sewing Machines is at No. 10 Sixth street.

R. S. & Co., Agents.

P. C. H.
Pay Day.
P. R. R.

Workmen who may be looking for cheap clothing should be careful to select responsible parties from which to purchase. Tobias, the people's clothier, has the largest stock on hand at the most reasonable rates. His $10 suits cannot be equalled by any tailor in the city.

T. TOBIAS,
People's Clothier.
Big 15,
Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in every sense, and doing just what they require.

R. Straw & Co., 10 Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

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No. 10 Sixth street.

An English "Honorable's" Dishonorable Love-Making.

One Henry Leroy Morrell, who writes "Hon." before his name, claims to be a scion of the noble English House of which Lord Clarendon is the head, and a graduate of Oxford, came to New York a year or two ago, and, since then, having won and betrayed the affections of a young lady in the city of Brooklyn, named Julia H. Lyons, is now lurking, it is supposed, on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, with the deceived after him. The following is one of his far-progressed seductive epistles:

"MY DARLING JU.—I cannot tell you how my heart beats with joy at the recollection of that first kiss you so fondly allowed me to snatch from your loving and blushing lips. That kiss.

"Humid seal of soft affections,
Transient pledge of future bliss,
Dearest life of your connections—
Love's first snow drop virgin kiss."

"But why do you seem to doubt me still? Have you no faith in me? Do you believe that I am capable of ruining *le virtu d'quelle femme* besides affording a better pavement. It is the and then casting it off for the most depraved of human beings? No, darling, trust me. Love-like fondness so thrilling and sincere as thine grows riper with every pressure of a warm and loving kiss. When lingering on your lips, breathing in that pure, sweet confidence you placed in me, my whole nature was thrilled as I thought I saw a thousand and blushing apparitions start from beneath your flashing face. But I have won you at last, my darling, and no more shall that monster, jealousy, separate us for one hour. Yes, most precious one, in that tender embrace, our hearts beating against each other, we were as twined lambs frisking in the sun, forgetting the past, living for the moment—that moment—to me the crowning success of my life, for I can now make sure of my success in your implicit confidence.

"And, dearest Julietta, why did you make me promise to be true to you? Do you doubt my honor? Do you think for a moment that I am such a vile wretch as to betray that woman who reposed all her trust, her confidence, her honor in me? Now, dearest Julia, I intend calling upon you very soon, for I cannot remain away from you. Why do you still persist in having me call at your house when your mother is present? Can't you so arrange it that she should be out, or rather can't you make some arrangement to meet me somewhere? At any rate, dear girl, only name the hour that I can call, and I assure you that I will be with you, as I am now in spirit.

"*Adio, mio carrissima*, and, with a fond and and tender embrace, believe to be, lovely, your darling and precious

"HARRY LEROA MORELL."

Bitten by a Rattlesnake—Sad and Painful Accident.

Charles Snell, aged twelve years, a son of Crawford Snell, of Tiverton, R. I., went out with a party one day last week for the purpose of picking whortleberries. He soon became separated from his companions, who were soon attracted by loud crying to a spot where the boy was found lying on his back almost insensible. He was at once taken home, and upon arriving there it became apparent that the boy had been bitten by a snake, and his jaws were set together so that it became difficult to administer medicine. But after awhile they succeeded in getting him to swallow a quart of whisky, and summoned a doctor, who immediately commenced operations, endeavoring to bring the boy to consciousness, which was soon accomplished. The boy stated that he had been bitten by a rattlesnake just above the ankle. Since the sad occurrence the boy has acted in all manners like a snake, darting in and out of the house, trying to crawl through the stone walls, and acting in other ways too painful to record.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A Word to the Wise.

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.—*Bonner.*

Advertising has furnished me with a competency.—*Amos Laurence.*

I advertised my productions and made money. —*Nicholas Longworth.*

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—*Stephen Girard.*

He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business.—*A. T. Stewart.*

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The grinding mill at Dupont's powder mill, Philadelphia, exploded last Tuesday evening, killing one man.

—European mail advices report the death of M. Kalser, the celebrated astronomer, and Professor at the University of Leyden.

—An official dispatch from Mazatlan says Diaz has decided to lay down his arms and accept amnesty, which finally closes the rebellion in Mexico.

—Minister Nelson does not return permanently from Mexico the present month, as reported, but simply visits the United States in September with the intention of returning in a month or two.

—The annual election of a Board of Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad took place at Nashville yesterday. The old Board was re-elected, thus ensuring a continuance of the present management under President Cole.

—The order prohibiting the transportation of wheat from Milwaukee to Chicago over the Northwestern road has been rescinded. The difference in the price of wheat between Milwaukee and Chicago gives the shippers a profitable margin.

—M. Beck, General of the order of the Jesuits, has convoked an assembly of Jesuits at Rome to consider the project of changing the name and dress of the Jesuits expelled from Russia, making as many as possible enter into orders still suffered there.

—A Greensboro' (North Carolina) dispatch says that Jim Johnson, colored, the ice cream poisoner, has been indicted and jailed. Several of the persons poisoned are yet in danger. The life of one or two of them is despaired of. The excitement has greatly subsided.

—A terrific thunder storm passed over Amesbury, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon. The lightning struck in five places, one of which was the house of the poet Whittier, prostrating him to the floor. He was not seriously injured, however, nor his house much damaged.

—A Southampton letter says that when General Sherman was visiting the American fleet there the Prince of Wales carried him a message from the Queen, apprising him and Commodore Alden of her desire to see them and the officers of the fleet at her Court at Osborne the next day. The Queen's reception was marked by great warmth and cordiality.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 14, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., August 14, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Omaha	†8	5	0	0
Davenport	*2	10	0	0
Keokuk	†3	0	0	0
Cairo	†12	0	0	0
St. Louis	†11	6	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	10	0	1
Cincinnati	*7	1	0	0
Louisville	†3	8	0	0
Memphis	†8	6	0	0
Vicksburg	†19	6	0	0
Nashville	†3	0	0	0

†Falling. *Rising.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The river rose last night, but is now falling, with 7 feet in the channel. Arrived—Argosy, Wheeling; Belle Vernon, St. Louis; Kate Putnam, Marrietta. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 14.—Partly cloudy and hot; mercury 86. River fallen four inches. Up—Eva, 11 P. M.; Pink Varbie, 2 A. M.; R. C. Gray, 7 P. M.; Eddyville, 9; Fayette, 9; R. H. Hunt, 6 P. M.; Mary Menta, 6 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 3; Idlewild, 6 A. M., with slim trip. The J. J. Abert is working in sight of the city. Business very dull.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Arrived—Huntersville, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Louis, Jefferson